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ABSTRACT

This report contains 13 tables and 13 figures documenting the results for the General Educational Development (GED) tests in 1994. The tables and figures provide information on the following: GED participation and credentials issued--percent change from 1993 to 1994; testing volumes; percent tested by age group; credentials issued by age group; testing by language; testing by special editions and adaptations; highest grade completed; additional data; credentials issued 1984, 1990-1994, percent change 1984-1994, and cumulative since 1971; population of adults without high school diplomas, GED participation rate, and GED credentialing rate, by jurisdiction; trends in GED testing, 1949-1994; GED passing score requirements, percent of high school graduates meeting GED standards, and jurisdictions requiring GED standard; and policies for issuing high school equivalency credentials based on GED tests, by jurisdiction, comparative testing data, 1949-1994; minimum score requirements; percentage of graduating high school seniors meeting minimum score requirements; percent and number of people who took the GED tests in 1994, by region; number of GED candidates planning further study compared with total tested 1961-1994; and number of GED candidates receiving credentials compared with total tested 1974-1994. Some of the highlights are the following: (1) 710,666 adults took the GED tests in 1994, nearly 4 percent higher than in 1993; (2) in the United States, 5 percent more test-takers completed the test battery, and 7 states reported increases of 15 percent or higher; (3) 498,000 test-takers were successful in 1994, 14 percent higher than the total awarded a decade earlier; (4) nearly 10 million people have received GED credentials since 1971; (5) in 1994, 517,826 met passing score requirements (73 percent of the total completing the tests); (6) as in previous years, most GED candidates had completed 10th grade or higher; and (7) 66 percent of all candidates in 1993 were planning further study, the highest in the program's history. The report includes a list of GED central staff, governing board and advisory committee members and state administrators; information on how the data were gathered, and a list of 16 GED Testing Service publications. (KC)

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Who took the GED?

GED 1994 Statistical Report

Edited by Janet Baldwin

GED Testing Service

The Center for Adult Learning and Educational Credentials

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

Foreword

THE TESTS OF GENERAL EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (GED) ARE IMPORTANT to many people for different reasons. For educators, the GED Tests provide a valid method for certifying the attainment of high-school level skills among adults without high school diplomas. For employers, the tests provide objective measures of educational skills that are valued in the workplace, and motivate employees without diplomas to pursue further education and training. For GED test-takers, the tests represent something more intangible: passing the GED Tests transforms their aspirations into demonstrated accomplishment, validates their educational abilities, and signals their motivations to improve their chances in life.

For most test-takers, the GED is not an educational end point, but the beginning of further education. Data presented in *Who Took the GED? The GED 1994 Statistical Report* indicate a rising trend over several decades in the percentage of test-takers who plan to pursue further education (Figure 8). Such a trend is not surprising in light of the growing need for continuous upgrading of skills created by the changing nature of work, emerging technologies, and global competition.

GED photo by Linda Anderson

***GED** candidates report a variety of reasons for not completing high school. In 1989, reasons given as* most *important were disengagement from school (24 percent), marriage or pregnancy (20 percent), home and family problems (18 percent), and employment-related reasons (15 percent). These findings, and those presented in photograph captions elsewhere in this report, are based on national studies of GED candidates reported in* GED Profiles: Adults in Transition *(see p. 40).*

To present a fuller picture of who took the GED in 1994 as well as over time, we have made important revisions to existing tables and expanded the report to include new data. These changes are described in the section How to Use This Report. As you read this report, keep in mind that behind the numbers reported in each table are hundreds of thousands of personal stories about adults at key transition points in their lives. As in last year's report, the 1994 report includes photographs of people typical of those who take the GED Tests. Though most of these photographs are not of actual GED test takers, they remind us that the people who take and pass the GED Tests come from all walks of life, and are of different ages, races, and ethnic groups.

Producing *Who Took the GED? The GED 1994 Statistical Report* was a collaborative effort among GED Administrators, Chief Examiners, advisors to the GED program, and staff. Special thanks are due to the GED Administrators, whose names appear beginning on page 34. Without their advice, cooperation, and assistance, this report would not be possible. In addition, many staff members made notable contributions in the collection of information, processing and analysis of data, and review of tables and graphs. We are grateful to David Merkowitz for his helpful suggestions and advice regarding key tables in this report. We are especially indebted to Sen Qi, who designed, tested, and implemented data analysis procedures for producing the tables and graphs; to Debra Louallen-Cole, who directed data collection and quality control activities and coordinated report production efforts; and to Zenitta Jones, who was responsible for data entry and data verification activities. Finally, we wish to thank the hundreds of thousands of GED candidates who took the GED Tests in 1994. We dedicate this report and our own staff efforts to this important segment of the adult learner population.

Janet Baldwin

Director of Research and Test Validation

5

Contents

Introduction 4

The GED Staff 6

Gathering the Data 7

How to Use This Report 8

1994 Statistical Report Highlights 9

Tables 10

Table 1. GED Participation and Credentials Issued: Percent Change From 1993–1994 10

Table 2. Testing Volumes 12

Table 3. Number of People Tested and Percents by Age Group 14

Table 4. Number of Credentials Issued and Percents by Age Group 16

Table 5. Number of People Tested, by Edition 18

Table 6. Volume of Special Testing Accommodations for Candidates with Documented Disabilities 20

Table 7. Highest Grade Completed 22

Table 8. Additional Data: Number of People Tested, GED Testing Centers, Active Duty Military Personnel, and Reasons for Taking GED Tests 24

Table 9. Credentials Issued, 1984, 1990–1994, Percent Change, 1984–1994, and Cumulative Credentials Issued Since 1971 26

Table 10. Population of Adults Without High School Diplomas, GED Participation Rate, and GED Credentialing Rate, By Jurisdiction . . . 28

Table 11. Trends in GED Testing, 1949–1994 30

Table 12. GED Passing Score Requirements: Percent of High School Graduates Meeting GED Standard and Jurisdictions Requiring GED Standard . . 31

Table 13. Policies for Issuing High School Equivalency Credentials Based on GED Tests, by Jurisdiction 32

Figures 11

Figure 1. Number of People Who Completed the GED Tests Batteries in 1993 and 1994, by Region 11

Figure 2. Percent (and Number) of People Who Completed the GED Tests in 1994, by Region 13

Figure 3. Number of People Who Took the GED Test in 1994, by Age Group . 15

Figure 4. Percent of GED Credentials Issued in 1994 in U.S. and Territories, and in Canada, by Age Group 17

Figure 5. Number of People Who Took Special Editions of the GED Tests, 1989–1994 19

Figure 6. Number of Special Testing Accommodations (1989–1994) and Requests for SLD Accommodations (1990–1994) 21

Figure 7. Number and Percent of People Who Took the GED Tests in 1994, by Highest Grade Completed 23

Figure 8. Number of GED Candidates Planning Further Study Compared with Total Tested, 1961–1994 25

Figure 9. Changes in a Decade: Number of Credentials Issued in 1984 and in 1994, by Region 27

Figure 10. Percent (and Number) of Out-of-School Adults Without High School Diplomas, by Region 29

Figure 11. Number of GED Candidates Receiving Credentials Compared with Total Number Completing the Test Battery, 1974–1994 30

Figure 12. Percent of High School Graduates Meeting GED Passing Score Requirements, in U.S. and Territories, and in Canada 31

Figure 13. Percent of Jurisdictions By Minimum GED Score Requirements, in U.S. and Territories and in Canada 33

The GED Administrators 34

GED Publications 40

Governing Board and Advisory Committee Members 43

BIT Communications Photographer Rodman S. Reilly

Introduction

The GED Testing Service
Jean H. Lowe, Director

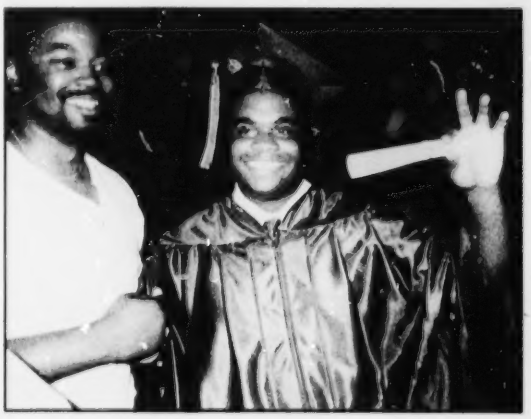
THE TESTS OF GENERAL EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (GED) PROVIDE ADULTS who did not complete high school with an opportunity to earn a high school credential. By taking and passing a series of five tests in writing, social studies, science, interpreting literature and the arts, and mathematics, adults demonstrate they have acquired a level of learning that is comparable to that of high school graduates.

The GED Tests were first developed in 1942 to provide returning World War II veterans, who had not earned a high school diploma before entering military service, with an opportunity to earn a high school credential. The purpose of the GED Tests, essentially unchanged for the past fifty years, is to measure the outcomes and concepts of a four-year program of high school education in the core content areas of United States and Canadian high school curricula. Recognized nationwide in the United States and in Canada by employers and institutions of higher learning, the GED program has increased education and employment opportunities for millions of adults since 1942. Nearly 10 million people have earned high school equivalency credentials since 1971, when the program began reporting this information. Each year, about 700,000 adults complete the GED Test Battery and more than 450,000 adults obtain high school credentials based on the tests. About one in seven high school diplomas issued in the United States each year is based on the GED Tests.

The GED Tests are organized into five subject areas that correspond to the general framework of high school curricula: writing skills, social studies, science, interpreting literature and the arts, and mathematics. The current version of the tests, introduced in 1988, requires a written essay and demands higher levels of problem solving and critical thinking skills than previous versions. To pass the GED Tests, candidates must achieve scores that surpass the achievement of about 30 percent of recent graduating high school seniors.

A program of the American Council on Education's Center for Adult Learning and Educational Credentials, the GED Testing Service develops the GED Tests and collects, produces, and disseminates research information on those who take, as well as those who pass, the GED Tests. In addition, the GED Testing Service scores the tests for the military, federal prisons, and other special programs and contracts with more than 3,200 Official GED Testing Centers in the United States, in Canada, and overseas to provide test materials and to monitor services to examinees. The GED Testing program is jointly administered by the GED Testing Service of the American Council on Education and each participating state, provincial, or territorial department or ministry of education.

The real story of the GED Testing Service, however, is in the people it serves—the individuals who take the tests to fulfill their goals and aspirations. For these individuals, the GED Tests truly represent a second chance. As you read this report you will find that those who take the GED Tests are a richly diverse group. Some have recently dropped out of school. Others have been out of school for some years. Most take the tests to qualify for further education, and others hope that passing the GED Tests will encourage their children or their grandchildren to stay in school.



Many who take the GED Tests are preparing to enter a community college or four-year university. In fact, about one in twenty first-year college students each year is a GED graduate. GED graduates often continue throughout their careers to exhibit the qualities of determination and perseverance that helped them achieve their second-chance opportunities. They have become successful office workers, mechanics, college professors, military leaders, businesspeople, writers, and artists. A number of GED graduates have remained in the field of education to help those who, like themselves, elect to improve their circumstances.

Center for Adult Learning and Educational Credentials
Henry A. Spille, Director

THE CENTER FOR ADULT LEARNING AND EDUCATIONAL CREDENTIALS HAS PIONEERED the evaluation of training, education, and learning acquired outside of formal schooling. Since 1942, the Center for Adult Learning has served as a leader and catalyst in adult education by developing opportunities for adults to become lifelong learners, by offering quality assurance in the assessment of learning, and by credentialing learning acquired outside of traditional educational institutions. The Center serves adult learners by administering the General Educational Development (GED) testing program, a battery of examinations designed to measure the general skills and knowledge usually acquired in a four-year high school program of study. A second high school diploma program administered by the Center is the National External Diploma Program (EDP), which offers adults the opportunity to earn high school diplomas by demonstrating academic skills acquired through life experience. Unlike traditional examinations, EDP asks candidates to demonstrate their high-school level ability in a series of assessment tasks completed at home or in private office visits.

John Forgie, Brown University *The Weekly Bulletin*

In 1989, about three in ten candidates (31 percent), or an estimated 190,000 adults, reported plans to enroll at a two-year college in the next year. The proportion ranged from one in three (34 percent) of those ages 18 to 24, to one in five (21 percent) of those ages 55 and older.

The Center's Army/American Council on Education Registry Transcript System (AARTS) provides enlisted soldiers and members of the National Guard with a transcript of their military education and training, thus helping colleges and universities award academic credit for service-related learning and helping employers make hiring decisions based on acquired knowledge and skills. Further, the Military Evaluations Program evaluates formal military training and occupations for college credit recommendations. Such evaluations are also a part of the Program on Noncollegiate Sponsored Instruction (ACE/PONSI). Formal training offered by business, industry, government agencies, labor unions, and professional associations is considered for college credit recommendations.

The Center for Adult Learning's policymaking and advisory board, the Commission on Educational Credit and Credentials, is composed of individuals from secondary and postsecondary institutions and organizations—such as superintendents, principals, college presidents, deans, and registrars—as well as from accrediting agencies, labor unions, business and industry, and the military.

The American Council on Education
Robert H. Atwell, President

THE AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION (ACE) IS THE MAJOR REPRESENTATIVE organization of higher education in the United States. An independent, nonprofit association founded in 1918, ACE represents accredited, degree-granting institutions of higher education as well as national and regional higher education associations. Through its programs, activities, and policy-setting functions, it strives to ensure quality education on the nation's campuses and equal educational opportunity for all.

University of Wisconsin-Extension

ACE serves as the locus for discussion and decision making on higher education issues of national importance. By bringing together constituent groups under a single umbrella, it works to coordinate the interests of all segments of the higher education community into a single voice.

In addition to assisting adult learners by administering the GED and EDP programs, ACE regularly convenes such groups as the Washington Higher Education Secretariat, a forum for higher education associations to discuss issues of national importance, and the Association Council for Policy Analysis and Research, a forum for the discussion, planning, and implementation of research projects affecting higher education.

The GED Staff

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Gathering the Data

THE COLLECTION OF DATA FOR THE GED ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT IS A joint responsibility of GED Administrators, GED Chief Examiners, and the GED Testing Service (GEDTS). This data collection is international in scope, requiring the cooperation of educators and testing professionals throughout North America and abroad. Currently, more than 3,200 GED Testing Centers are in operation in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, ten participating Canadian provinces and territories, nine U.S. Territories, as well as on military bases in the U.S. and overseas, in correctional institutions, and in VA hospitals.

In the fall of 1994, the GEDTS research staff began to plan for the production of *Who Took the GED? GED 1994 Statistical Report*. During the fall, data collection forms were sent to GED Administrators and GEDTS updated its computer programs to generate the statistical tables. In February, 1995, GED Administrators sent their jurisdictional reports to GEDTS. GEDTS staff checked the data for accuracy and entered this information into our national database. In March, preliminary tables were prepared and sent to GED Administrators. GED Administrators reviewed their own jurisdiction's data for accuracy and returned Statistical Report Proof Forms to GEDTS with their final revisions. During March, GEDTS updated all statistical databases to reflect these revisions. In April and May, we generated and edited all statistical tables, prepared graphs, wrote text, and printed the final report.

Linda Anderson

Education and employment were the primary reasons candidates gave for taking the GED Tests in 1989. One in three (33 percent) took the test to be admitted to a college, university, or other postsecondary education or job training program. Another one in three (32 percent) reported employment reasons as most important.

The GED Annual Statistical Report presents tabulations of the numbers and percents of all persons who took and passed the GED Tests in a calendar year within each jurisdiction. Procedures for collecting these data can differ greatly from one jurisdiction to another. For example, in a calendar year, Texas, California, and Michigan each collects summary reports on thousands of examinees from hundreds of testing centers. In contrast, American Samoa, Guam, Newfoundland, and Northwest Territories each collects data on hundreds of examinees from only one center. Furthermore, some jurisdictions rely on computerized scoring and record keeping, while others perform these tasks by hand.

Shelbourn College Erik Borg

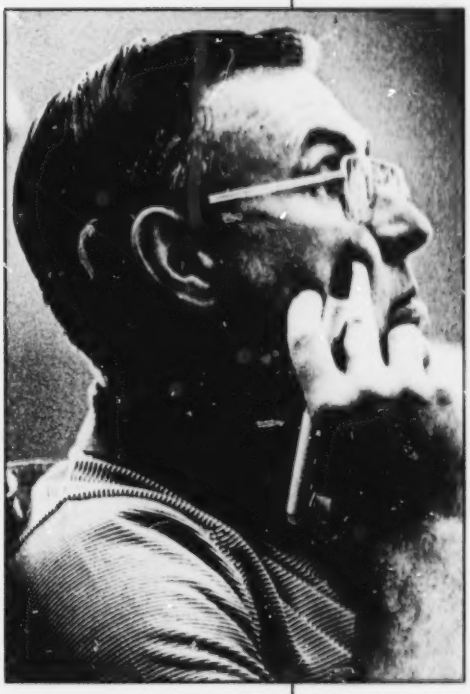
This year a change in data collection affected some jurisdictions: GEDTS no longer collects annual statistical report data directly from chief examiners at local testing centers. Now GEDTS collects these data only from GED Administrators in states, provinces, and territories, who themselves collect data from chief examiners at testing centers in their jurisdictions. Additionally, a new Statistical Report Proof Form was developed for GED Administrators to use to verify the accuracy of the numbers in the tables and to review proposed changes in the report.

In reviewing the tables in *Who Took the GED? The 1994 GED Statistical Report*, it is useful to bear in mind that local conditions—such as extreme weather—as well as a jurisdiction's administrative policies, procedures, and education funding levels can influence the numbers of persons in a given year who take the GED Tests, complete the test battery, meet score requirements, and receive credentials. As we work to improve the quality, clarity, and usefulness of the data we collect, we encourage readers to write to us to suggest ways we can improve this report.

How to Use This Report

WE ARE ALL USERS OF DATA AND CONSUMERS OF INFORMATION. TO make informed educational and policy decisions in this time of rapid social and economic change, we require accurate and up-to-date information about our programs. The GED Testing Service has produced annual statistical reports profiling GED test takers for every calendar year since 1958. In response to growing demands for more information about our program, we revised the GED Annual Statistical Report last year to make it easier to read. The positive reactions of our readers to these revisions encourages us to continue improving the usefulness and readability of this report.

Toward this end, we have made several important changes in *Who Took the GED? The 1994 GED Statistical Report*. Chief among these is a greater emphasis on a new indicator, the number of persons completing the entire GED Battery of all five tests. In the 1994 report, we have added this new indicator to Tables 1 and 2. In Tables 10 and 11, we have replaced the old indicator, number tested, with the new indicator, number completing the battery. We continue to report the total number of persons who take the GED Tests (Table 2). However, in recent years this number has become less useful as an indicator of the level of participation in the GED Testing program because about 13 percent of those who take the tests in a calendar year do not complete the entire battery of tests. Thus, they may be counted again in subsequent years. Test takers must take all five tests in order to meet their jurisdiction's score requirements for a high school equivalency credential. The number of persons who take all five tests provides the basis for calculating the pass rate for the program.



Jerry Mitchell, Indiana University Alumni Association

A second change is the addition of a new Table 1 that reports the percent changes from 1993 to 1994 in three key indicators: the number of persons completing the GED Battery, the number meeting jurisdictional score requirements for high school credentials, and the number of credentials issued based on the GED Tests. Veteran readers of the GED Annual Statistical Reports should note that as a consequence of adding a new Table 1, Tables 1-12 in the 1993 report are renumbered in the 1994 report to Tables 2-13. Other changes in the 1994 report include the number who take the GED Tests for employment reasons, which was provided if available in 1994 and will be required in 1995 (Table 8); and the percent change in a decade in the number of credentials issued (Table 9).

Readers who are new to the GED Annual Statistical Report may appreciate a bit of guidance. The data presented in Tables 1-13 provide summary information about those who take the GED Tests and the jurisdictions that administer those tests. Most tables summarize information for the U.S. and Territories, Canada, GED Testing Service, and Program Total. Readers can compare information across categories, jurisdictions, and even years. Each table is arranged to provide data within the following umbrella topics: percent changes from 1993-1994 (Table 1); number tested, number completing tests, and number meeting score requirements (Table 2); people tested and credentials issued by age groups (Tables 3-4); special test editions and testing accommodations (Tables 5-6); formal education and future plans (Tables 7-8); trends in participation and in credentialing (Tables 9 and 11); participation and credentialing rates (Table 10); and minimum score requirements and testing policies (Tables 12 and 13).

As a final note, in this report the term GED test taker refers to people who have taken at least one of the GED Tests. The term GED completer refers to people who have taken all five tests in the GED Battery. The term GED graduate refers to people who have earned high school credentials based on passing all five tests in the GED Battery.

This report was developed with several audiences in mind. For those who rely on the content of the statistical tables for program status and trend information, the tables and graphs have been formatted for greater clarity. For those interested in using this report to learn about the purpose of the GED program and the diversity of those who take the GED Tests, photographs, expanded text, and informative captions have been included.

1994 Statistical Report Highlights

Trends in GED test-taking

The number of adults who completed all five GED Tests world wide in 1994 was 710,666, nearly 4 percent higher than in 1993 (685,304). (Table 1) The number completing the battery in 1994 represents the highest level in more than a decade; in 1983, 711,946 completed the battery. (Table 11) Other notable findings include:

John Vecchiolla

More than half of GED candidates in 1989 (56 percent) were women. Two in three female candidates (68 percent) lived in households with at least one child. Half (49 percent) of male candidates did also.

- In the U.S. and territories, the number of persons completing the GED Battery increased nearly 5 percent, to 681,993. Seven states reported increases of 15 percent or higher in the number completing the battery: Minnesota (21 percent), Georgia (21 percent), Wisconsin (19 percent), Texas (18 percent), North Dakota (16 percent), New York (15 percent), and Missouri (15 percent). In addition, Puerto Rico reported an increase of 23 percent. (Table 1)

- Five states reported declines of more than 10 percent in the number completing the battery: Maine (14 percent), Kentucky (12 percent), Oregon (12 percent), Michigan (12 percent), and Rhode Island (11 percent). (Table 1)

- In the U.S. and territories, 498,000 credentials based on the GED Tests were awarded in 1994, representing an increase of 14 percent over the number awarded a decade earlier (437,331). (Table 9)

- Nearly 10 million people have received GED credentials since 1971, when jurisdictions began reporting this information. (Table 9) It is estimated that GED credentials account for about one in seven of all high school credentials awarded in the U.S. each year.

- In 1994, more than half a million people met GED passing score requirements (517,826), representing 73 percent of the total number of people completing the battery. (Table 2)

Special editions and special testing accommodations

The number of persons with disabilities served by the GED testing program increased, continuing the generally upward trend observed since 1989.

- In 1994, the number of persons who took special editions of the GED Tests—audiocassette, braille, and large print—increased by 8 percent from the previous year. (Table 5)

- The number of special accommodations to standard testing conditions for persons with documented disabilities increased by 10 percent over the number reported in 1993. (Table 6)

Age, formal schooling, and academic goals

The average age of test takers was about the same as ages reported in previous years; the percentage of people planning further education increased from the previous year.

- In 1994, the average age of test takers was 26. Two in three test takers (65 percent) were ages 20 or older. (Table 3)

- In 1994, more than 525,000 test takers reported they planned to pursue education beyond high school. This number represented 66 percent of all test takers, the highest percentage in the program's history. (Tables 8 and 11)

TABLE I

GED Participation and Credentials Issued: Percent Change[1] From 1993 to 1994

JURISDICTION	Completed Battery 1993	Completed Battery 1994	Percent Change 1993–94	Met Score Requirements 1993	Met Score Requirements 1994	Percent Change 1993–94	Credentials Issued 1993	Credentials Issued 1994	Percent Change 1993–94
Alabama	13,083	13,816	5.6	7,946	8,477	6.7	7,946	8,477	6.7
Alaska	1,799	1,985	10.3	1,541	1,676	8.8	1,389	1,679	20.9
Arizona	12,843	13,435	4.6	9,799	10,163	3.7	9,799	10,619	8.4
Arkansas	8,573	8,311	-3.1	6,945	6,794	-2.2	6,945	6,794	-2.2
California	48,390	48,049	-0.7	38,825	38,074	-1.9	38,825	38,680	-0.4
Colorado	7,250	7,128	-1.7	6,923	6,987	0.9	6,923	6,987	0.9
Connecticut	7,282	7,077	-2.8	4,887	4,541	-7.1	4,887	4,693	-4.0
Delaware	1,525	1,424	-6.6	1,103	1,041	-5.6	1,103	1,042	-5.5
District of Columbia	1,795	1,899	5.8	830	1,013	22.0	840	1,025	22.0
Florida	42,356	46,353	9.4	30,280	34,463	13.8	30,280	36,122	19.3
Georgia	22,709	27,511	21.1	15,519	20,552	32.4	17,894	21,200	18.5
Hawaii	2,126	2,105	-1.0	1,406	1,389	-1.2	1,376	1,389	0.9
Idaho	2,716	2,764	1.8	2,534	2,579	1.8	1,031	787	-23.7
Illinois	26,515	28,635	8.0	17,229	17,798	3.3	14,657	17,798	21.4
Indiana	15,401	14,742	-4.3	11,882	11,439	-3.7	11,882	11,439	-3.7
Iowa	4,983	5,490	10.2	4,447	4,931	10.9	5,061	5,525	9.2
Kansas	6,981	7,241	3.7	5,748	6,033	5.0	5,952	6,193	4.0
Kentucky	18,374	16,113	-12.3	11,671	10,057	-13.8	11,671	10,545	-9.6
Louisana	9,643	10,242	6.2	7,959	8,292	4.2	7,959	8,292	4.2
Maine	2,880	2,488	-13.6	2,560	2,169	-15.3	2,560	2,536	-0.9
Maryland	10,368	10,620	2.4	5,396	5,804	7.6	5,396	5,843	8.3
Massachussets	13,840	13,761	-0.6	10,202	10,236	0.3	11,528	9,642	-16.4
Michigan	23,033	20,388	-11.5	14,977	12,931	-13.7	15,396	13,612	-11.6
Minnesota	6,352	7,699	21.2	6,152	6,084	-1.1	6,156	6,270	1.9
Mississippi	9,970	10,724	7.6	6,562	6,594	0.5	6,562	6,594	0.5
Missouri	9,665	11,085	14.7	7,760	8,098	4.4	7,760	8,098	4.4
Montana	2,384	2,475	3.8	1,857	2,007	8.1	1,857	2,042	10.0
Nebraska	2,709	2,608	-3.7	2,547	2,471	-3.0	1,907	2,188	14.7
Nevada	4,335	4,595	6.0	3,389	3,704	9.3	3,439	3,704	7.7
New Hampshire	2,522	2,427	-3.8	2,046	1,963	-4.1	2,046	1,997	-2.4
New Jersey	18,245	17,585	-3.6	9,888	9,438	-4.6	9,888	9,438	-4.6
New Mexico	6,205	6,590	6.2	4,688	4,983	6.3	6,337	5,050	-20.3
New York	53,394	61,458	15.1	29,849	36,434	22.1	38,120	36,789	-3.5
North Carolina	14,565	15,552	6.8	12,544	13,186	5.1	12,544	13,186	5.1
North Dakota	770	890	15.6	692	774	11.8	742	856	15.4
Ohio	21,635	20,756	-4.1	17,191	16,202	-5.8	17,191	16,315	-5.1
Oklahoma	10,114	9,306	-8.0	6,664	6,882	3.3	6,664	6,882	3.3
Oregon	8,906	7,829	-12.1	7,915	7,035	-11.1	7,915	7,035	-11.1
Pennsylvania	24,165	24,289	0.5	17,556	17,941	2.2	17,556	19,576	11.5
Rhode Island	3,836	3,407	-11.2	2,852	2,414	-15.4	2,852	1,827	-35.9
South Carolina	8,033	7,535	-6.2	5,374	5,062	-5.8	5,374	5,062	-5.8
South Dakota	1,265	1,322	4.5	1,043	1,072	2.8	1,043	1,072	2.8
Tennessee	18,646	18,458	-1.0	11,380	11,534	1.4	11,380	11,767	3.4
Texas	60,260	70,840	17.6	45,615	62,749	37.6	47,628	59,888	25.7
Utah	4,712	4,547	-3.5	3,758	3,695	-1.7	981	869	-11.4
Vermont	1,374	1,333	-3.0	1,374	1,186	-13.7	1,374	1,186	-13.7
Virginia	16,316	16,359	0.3	9,345	9,975	6.7	9,345	10,167	8.8
Washington	12,026	12,139	0.9	10,065	9,897	-1.7	10,430	11,091	6.3
West Virginia	6,345	5,932	-6.5	4,045	4,124	2.0	4,437	4,124	-7.1
Wisconsin	6,555	7,789	18.8	4,725	6,090	28.9	4,725	5,944	25.8
Wyoming	1,314	1,381	5.1	1,164	1,102	-5.3	1,228	1,220	-0.7

1. Percent change is calculated by subtracting the number reported for 1993 from the number reported for 1994; then dividing the difference by the number reported for 1993.
2. N/R=Not Reported
3. In this table and throughout this report, Manitoba's numbers for 1993 have been revised.

TABLE 1

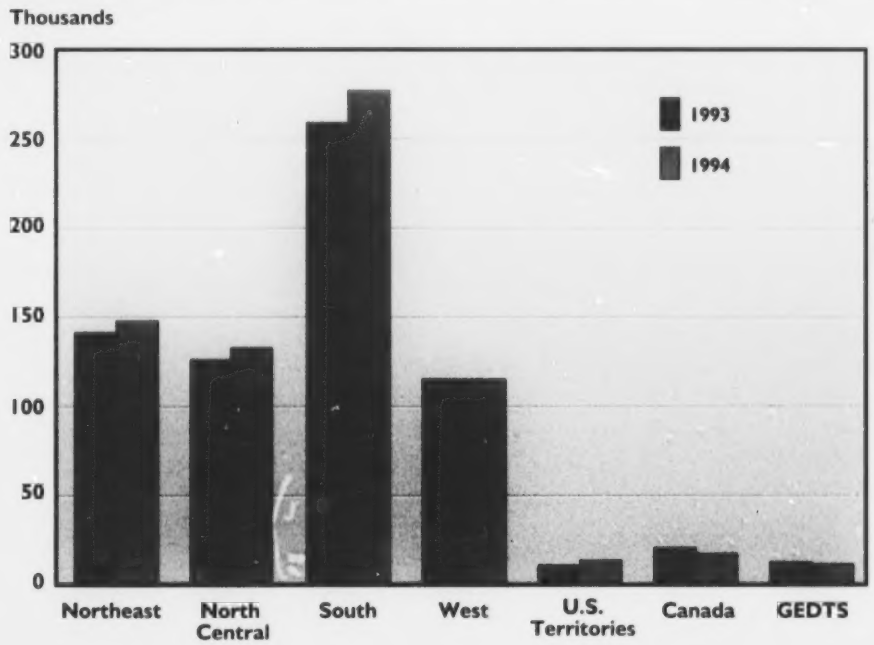
GED Participation and Credentials Issued: Percent Change[1] From 1993 to 1994

JURISDICTION	Completed Battery 1993	Completed Battery 1994	Percent Change 1993–94	Met Score Requirements 1993	Met Score Requirements 1994	Percent Change 1993–94	Credentials Issued 1993	Credentials Issued 1994	Percent Change 1993–94
American Samoa	30	30	0.0	16	17	6.3	N/R[2]	17	N/R
Panama Canal Area	N/R	1	N/R	N/R	1	N/R	N/R	1	N/R
Guam	147	202	37.4	104	161	54.8	N/R	161	N/R
Micronesia	172	400	132.6	74	205	177.0	183	205	12.0
Puerto Rico	10,207	12,580	23.2	6,880	6,299	-8.4	6,880	6,299	-8.4
Virgin Islands	190	293	54.2	115	153	33.0	115	161	40.0
US+Territories	**651,829**	**681,993**	**4.6**	**465,838**	**496,971**	**6.7**	**475,959**	**498,000**	**4.6**
Alberta	3,397	2,604	-23.3	2,354	1,912	-18.8	2,354	1,912	-18.8
British Columbia	5,056	4,436	-12.3	3,591	3,213	-10.5	3,591	3,213	-10.5
Manitoba[3]	1,924	1,416	-26.4	1,130	837	-25.9	1,130	837	-25.9
New Brunswick	1,992	1,676	-15.9	1,217	1,016	-16.5	1,217	1,016	-16.5
Newfoundland	1,063	698	-34.3	743	470	-36.7	743	470	-36.7
Northwest Territories	165	132	-20.0	123	97	-21.1	123	97	-21.1
Nova Scotia	4,166	3,558	-14.6	2,428	2,156	-11.2	2,428	2,483	2.3
Prince Edward Island	263	187	-28.9	171	123	-28.1	171	123	-28.1
Saskatchewan	2,604	2,301	-11.6	1,677	1,512	-9.8	1,677	1,512	-9.8
Yukon Territory	114	72	-36.8	81	52	-35.8	81	52	-35.8
Canadian Military	265	148	-44.2	244	144	-41.0			
Canada	**21,009**	**17,228**	**-18.0**	**13,759**	**11,532**	**-16.2**	**13,515**	**11,715**	**-13.3**
Federal Corr. Inst.	7,083	7,005	-1.1	5,572	5,782	3.8			
Michigan Prisons	1,660	1,509	-9.1	1,393	1,258	-9.7			
For. Nat'ls. Overseas	942	819	-13.1	518	516	-0.4			
U.S. Civil's. Overseas	556	490	-11.9	471	408	-13.4			
U.S. Milit'y. Overseas	233	194	-16.7	230	186	-19.1			
VA Hospitals	187	170	-9.1	146	125	-14.4			
CONUS Military	1,805	1,258	-30.3	1,434	1,048	-26.9			
GEDTS	**12,466**	**11,445**	**-8.2**	**9,764**	**9,323**	**-4.5**			
Program Total	**685,304**	**710,666**	**3.7**	**489,361**	**517,826**	**5.8**	**489,474**	**509,715**	**4.1**

★ The number of adults who completed all five GED Tests in 1994 was 710,666, nearly 4 percent more than in 1993 (685,304).

FIGURE 1

Number of People Who Completed the GED Test Batteries in 1993 and 1994, by Region



Source: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education

TABLE 2
Testing Volumes

Jurisdiction	Total Number Tested	Took Part of Battery	Completed Battery in 1994	Retested in 1994	Total Number Completed[1]	Met Score Requirements Number	Met Score Requirements Percent[2]
Alabama	13,893	77	11,008	2,808	13,816	8,477	61.4
Alaska	2,628	643	1,854	131	1,985	1,676	84.4
Arizona	14,913	1,478	12,562	873	13,435	10,163	75.6
Arkansas	8,311	0	7,407	904	8,311	6,794	81.7
California	59,486	11,437	44,523	3,526	48,049	38,074	79.2
Colorado	10,693	3,565	3,804	3,324	7,128	6,987	98.0
Connecticut	7,569	492	5,686	1,391	7,077	4,541	64.2
Delaware	1,450	26	1,207	217	1,424	1,041	73.1
District of Columbia	1,899	0	1,591	308	1,899	1,013	53.3
Florida	47,735[3]	1,382	46,295	58	46,353	34,463	74.3
Georgia	31,730[3]	4,219	23,672	3,839	27,511	20,552	74.7
Hawaii	2,262	157	1,754	351	2,105	1,389	66.0
Idaho	4,596	1,832	2,666	98	2,764	2,579	93.3
Illinois	32,774	4,139	18,547	10,088	28,635	17,798	62.2
Indiana	14,769	27	14,541	201	14,742	11,439	77.6
Iowa	8,277	2,787	4,838	652	5,490	4,931	89.8
Kansas	9,669	2,428	6,554	687	7,241	6,033	83.3
Kentucky	17,827	1,714	12,674	3,439	16,113	10,057	62.4
Louisana	10,296	54	9,093	1,149	10,242	8,292	81.0
Maine	3,416	928	2,341	147	2,488	2,169	87.2
Maryland	11,046	426	7,093	3,527	10,620	5,804	54.7
Massachussets	16,206	2,445	11,239	2,522	13,761	10,236	74.4
Michigan	27,564	7,176	16,460	3,928	20,388	12,931	63.4
Minnesota	10,611	2,912	6,643	1,056	7,699	6,084	79.0
Mississippi	11,350	626	6,912	3,812	10,724	6,594	61.5
Missouri	11,289	204	9,985	1,100	11,085	8,098	73.1
Montana	2,922	447	2,210	265	2,475	2,007	81.1
Nebraska	3,949	1,341	2,491	117	2,608	2,471	94.7
Nevada	4,722	127	4,407	188	4,595	3,704	80.6
New Hampshire	2,723	296	2,170	257	2,427	1,963	80.9
New Jersey	19,362	1,777	13,783	3,802	17,585	9,438	53.7
New Mexico	8,583	1,993	5,606	984	6,590	4,983	75.6
New York	62,912	1,454	48,453	13,005	61,458	36,434	59.3
North Carolina	19,377	3,825	13,823	1,729	15,552	13,186	84.8
North Dakota	1,302	412	817	73	890	774	87.0
Ohio	21,077	321	18,049	2,707	20,756	16,202	78.1
Oklahoma	9,363	57	9,174	132	9,306	6,882	74.0
Oregon	10,711	2,882	7,336	493	7,829	7,035	89.9
Pennsylvania	26,409	2,120	20,183	4,106	24,289	17,941	73.9
Rhode Island	5,167	1,760	2,862	545	3,407	2,414	70.9
South Carolina	7,642	107	6,440	1,095	7,535	5,062	67.2
South Dakota	2,112	790	1,159	163	1,322	1,072	81.1
Tennessee	18,840[3]	382	14,945	3,513	18,458	11,534	62.5
Texas	90,644[3]	19,804	60,756	10,084	70,840	62,749	88.6
Utah	4,954	407	3,816	731	4,547	3,695	81.3
Vermont	1,869	536	1,132	201	1,333	1,186	89.0
Virginia	16,430[3]	71	12,101	4,258	16,359	9,975	61.0
Washington	18,009	5,870	11,339	800	12,139	9,897	81.5
West Virginia	6,963	1,031	4,562	1,370	5,932	4,124	69.5
Wisconsin	14,146[3]	6,357	6,518	1,271	7,789	6,090	78.2
Wyoming	1,908	527	1,306	75	1,381	1,102	79.8

1. Examinees who completed all five tests in the GED Battery, either for the first time in 1994 or by retesting from previous years.
2. This percentage is based on the number of examinees who met their jurisdiction's score requirements divided by the number completing the entire battery, either for the first time or by retesting from previous years.
3. This number includes high school students who participated in special pilot GED programs for in-school youth.
4. For all tables in this report, the number of persons counted for Micronesia includes data from The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Republic of Palau, Kwajalein, and The Federated States of Micronesia (which include Pohnpei, Kosrae, Truk, Yap, and The State of Chuuk). Please note: Micronesia is an independent country.
5. For all tables in this report, the number of persons counted for Canadian military were persons tested on military bases in Ontario and Quebec.

TABLE 2
Testing Volumes

Jurisdiction	Total Number Tested	Took Part of Battery	Completed Battery in 1994	Retested in 1994	Total Number Completed[1]	Met Score Requirements Number	Met Score Requirements Percent[2]
American Samoa	33	3	27	3	30	17	56.7
Panama Canal Area	1	0	0	1	1	1	100.0
Guam	213	11	181	21	202	161	79.7
Micronesia[4]	443	43	321	79	400	205	51.3
Puerto Rico	12,580	0	11,385	1,195	12,580	6,299	50.1
Virgin Islands	293	0	211	82	293	153	52.2
US+Territories	**787,918**	**105,925**	**578,512**	**103,481**	**681,993**	**496,971**	**72.9**
Alberta	2,656	52	2,319	285	2,604	1,912	73.4
British Columbia	4,552	116	3,965	471	4,436	3,213	72.4
Manitoba	1,464	48	1,220	196	1,416	837	59.1
New Brunswick	1,698	22	1,302	374	1,676	1,016	60.6
Newfoundland	784	86	641	57	698	470	67.3
Northwest Territories	138	6	120	12	132	97	73.5
Nova Scotia	3,609	51	2,734	824	3,558	2,156	60.6
Prince Edward Island	187	0	178	9	187	123	65.8
Saskatchewan	2,371	70	1,872	429	2,301	1,512	65.7
Yukon Territory	73	1	65	7	72	52	72.2
Canadian Military[3]	149	1	147	1	148	144	97.3
Canada	**17,681**	**453**	**14,563**	**2,665**	**17,228**	**11,532**	**66.9**
Federal Corr. Inst.	7,143	138	6,255	750	7,005	5,782	82.5
Michigan Prisons	1,782	273	1,348	161	1,509	1,258	83.4
For. Nat'ls. Overseas	831	12	714	105	819	516	63.0
U.S. Civil's. Overseas	514	24	472	18	490	408	83.3
U.S. Milit'y. Overseas	196	2	189	5	194	186	95.9
VA Hospitals	204	34	155	15	170	125	73.5
CONUS Military	1,322	64	1,126	132	1,258	1,048	83.3
GEDTS	**11,992**	**547**	**10,259**	**1,186**	**11,445**	**9,323**	**81.5**
Program Total	**817,591**	**106,925**	**603,334**	**107,332**	**710,666**	**517,826**	**72.9**

★ More than half a million (517,826) people met GED passing score requirements for a high school credential in 1994, 73 percent of those completing all five tests.

★ In 1994, 87 percent of candidates completed the entire battery of GED Tests, either for the first time or by retesting from previous years.

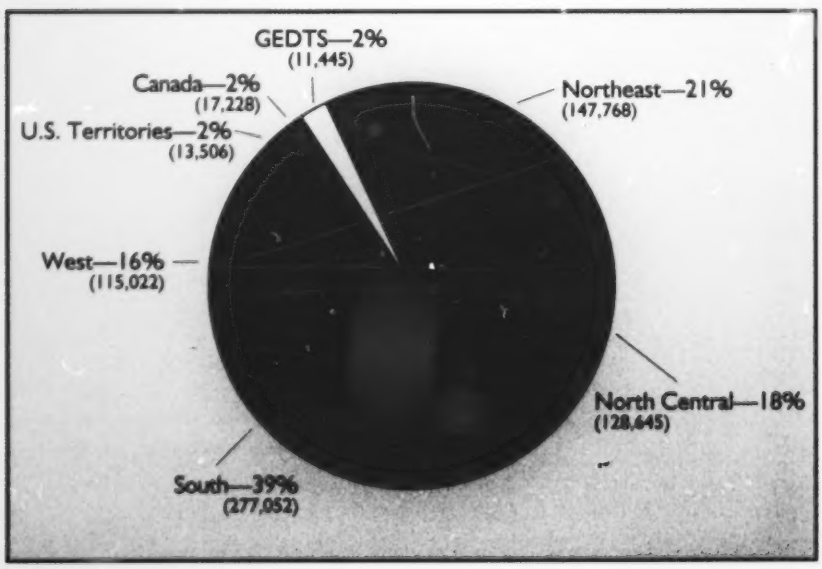


FIGURE 2
Percent (and Number) of People Who Completed the GED Tests in 1994, by Region

Source: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education

TABLE 3

Number of People Tested and Percents by Age Group

Jurisdiction	Number Tested	AGE GROUPS -16	17	18	19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–49	50–59	60+	Average Age
Alabama	13,893	0.5	9.9	18.2	11.9	25.1	11.8	8.6	5.7	5.5	2.4	0.5	24.8
Alaska	2,628	7.2	13.5	13.8	10.7	23.1	10.9	8.3	6.5	4.0	1.5	0.4	23.8
Arizona	14,913	7.9	9.5	12.9	9.6	25.8	13.0	8.8	5.9	4.7	1.5	0.4	24.3
Arkansas	8,311	2.3	20.7	15.6	8.2	20.4	9.0	8.0	6.3	6.2	2.8	0.6	24.6
California	59,486	0.0	6.3	13.9	9.9	26.8	16.8	12.4	7.2	5.2	1.3	0.3	25.6
Colorado	10,693	1.2	18.0	15.3	11.1	23.4	11.1	8.4	5.3	4.3	1.6	0.5	23.8
Connecticut	7,569	0.5	5.0	9.4	8.9	28.4	18.1	12.1	8.4	6.5	2.1	0.6	26.7
Delaware	1,450	2.1	7.6	10.5	12.5	25.1	13.9	10.5	9.5	5.4	2.4	0.7	26.0
Dist. of Columbia	1,899	1.6	3.9	10.1	9.7	33.5	15.6	11.5	7.2	5.6	0.9	0.3	25.6
Florida	47,735	6.9	12.7	12.3	11.7	24.4	11.1	7.5	5.3	5.4	2.1	0.6	24.2
Georgia	31,730	1.4	6.8	15.6	11.3	25.8	12.9	9.7	7.1	6.3	2.4	0.6	25.6
Hawaii	2,262	0.3	13.3	20.3	12.2	26.3	9.8	8.2	4.3	3.8	1.2	0.4	23.4
Idaho	4,596	7.7	13.4	14.0	10.0	21.6	10.7	9.4	5.6	5.0	2.1	0.6	24.3
Illinois	32,774	0.7	3.7	9.3	11.2	31.7	14.7	10.8	7.5	6.8	2.6	0.8	26.6
Indiana	14,769	0.3	3.6	8.0	11.3	33.0	13.8	10.3	8.3	5.5	4.8	1.1	27.2
Iowa	8,277	1.2	12.6	12.4	9.3	24.7	12.4	11.1	7.3	5.4	2.6	1.0	25.7
Kansas	9,669	5.4	11.5	16.4	10.0	23.3	11.1	9.7	5.8	4.3	1.5	0.9	24.3
Kentucky	17,827	1.5	7.0	11.2	9.7	25.4	12.6	11.3	8.1	8.8	3.7	0.8	27.2
Louisana	10,296	1.9	21.8	16.0	10.4	20.4	9.5	8.2	5.8	4.4	1.2	0.3	23.4
Maine	3,416	0.0	7.7	13.5	10.6	26.0	13.4	10.0	6.7	7.4	3.5	1.1	26.6
Maryland	11,046	1.2	7.7	10.7	9.2	28.0	15.0	10.7	7.1	7.1	2.6	0.6	26.3
Massachussets	16,206	2.2	6.6	9.8	8.8	26.6	17.3	12.3	7.8	6.1	2.1	0.4	26.3
Michigan	27,564	0.7	3.5	17.1	13.9	29.2	10.0	10.3	7.6	5.3	1.9	0.5	25.3
Minnesota	10,611	0.2	6.3	10.5	15.6	32.8	14.9	8.0	4.9	3.7	2.2	1.0	24.8
Mississippi	11,350	0.7	15.1	17.2	12.7	22.0	9.4	7.5	6.9	5.9	1.9	0.7	24.5
Missouri	11,289	4.5	11.3	13.1	10.3	26.2	10.6	8.8	6.3	5.7	2.6	0.6	24.9
Montana	2,922	0.7	16.6	16.7	12.6	23.5	9.3	8.8	4.9	4.6	1.7	0.7	23.9
Nebraska	3,949	3.2	9.9	15.6	13.5	25.9	10.6	9.1	4.8	4.5	2.5	0.5	24.4
Nevada	4,722	0.0	17.0	15.9	10.0	21.9	11.6	9.2	6.2	5.6	2.1	0.5	24.7
New Hampshire	2,723	2.0	5.2	10.0	7.1	26.1	17.3	14.3	8.2	6.7	2.8	0.4	27.0
New Jersey	19,362	0.6	3.3	9.6	10.7	33.3	16.3	10.7	6.4	6.4	2.3	0.5	26.2
New Mexico	8,583	0.8	16.8	17.7	10.2	22.5	10.3	8.9	5.7	4.9	1.7	0.6	24.1
New York	62,912	2.2	7.6	10.2	10.9	26.2	14.7	11.5	7.8	6.8	1.8	0.4	26.0
North Carolina	19,377	5.9	9.2	12.3	8.8	22.7	11.9	9.8	7.1	8.0	3.2	0.9	26.2
North Dakota	1,302	0.0	5.8	13.4	14.1	26.3	11.2	10.4	6.7	7.2	3.8	1.2	26.5
Ohio	21,077	1.6	5.0	8.5	10.8	27.0	14.8	12.2	8.8	7.8	2.8	0.7	27.1
Oklahoma	9,363	0.0	4.0	11.6	12.4	29.0	13.1	11.6	8.1	7.0	2.6	0.7	26.5
Oregon	10,711	4.0	13.3	15.1	11.1	22.7	11.5	9.5	6.3	4.4	1.9	0.3	24.2
Pennsylvania	26,409	6.3	12.0	11.6	7.9	23.3	12.8	9.8	6.5	6.5	2.5	0.8	25.4
Rhode Island	5,167	0.7	5.3	11.7	9.8	28.5	16.6	11.7	7.9	5.2	1.9	0.7	26.0
South Carolina	7,642	1.2	13.0	10.8	10.9	23.5	11.1	9.1	7.4	9.2	3.5	0.4	26.4
South Dakota	2,112	0.0	12.0	14.1	11.9	30.7	10.8	8.2	4.7	3.9	2.4	1.2	24.5
Tennessee	18,840	0.0	11.5	15.6	9.0	23.0	12.2	9.7	7.2	7.7	3.3	0.8	26.3
Texas	90,644	3.7	12.5	13.1	10.4	24.1	11.9	9.4	6.4	5.4	2.2	0.8	25.0
Utah	4,954	2.8	11.3	22.6	13.2	24.7	9.9	7.1	4.2	2.3	0.9	1.0	22.8
Vermont	1,869	4.2	11.6	13.2	11.1	29.5	10.2	7.2	5.5	5.3	1.5	0.8	24.2
Virginia[1]	16,430	0.0	7.3	14.1	9.4	24.6	13.5	11.2	7.7	12.2	0.0	0.0	26.4
Washington	18,009	5.4	11.1	11.4	9.9	26.9	13.2	9.5	6.0	4.3	1.5	0.7	24.5
West Virginia	6,963	0.7	6.5	11.8	10.1	24.5	14.7	11.7	9.3	7.8	2.5	0.4	26.8
Wisconsin	14,146	0.0	10.2	12.0	10.4	32.0	14.3	9.5	5.4	4.1	1.6	0.6	24.7
Wyoming	1,908	0.6	6.9	15.8	11.0	24.9	12.3	13.4	7.4	4.7	2.3	0.6	25.6

1. Virginia reported 1,989 persons tested ages 40 and older (12.2%). This number includes age groups 40–49, 50–59, and 60+.
2. Percentages reported for the categories US + Territories, Canada, GEDTS and Program Total are calculated by dividing the total number of persons in the age group by the total number of persons in the category.

TABLE 3

Number of People Tested and Percents by Age Group

Jurisdiction	Number Tested	AGE GROUPS -16	17	18	19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–49	50–59	60+	Average Age
American Samoa	33	0.0	6.1	12.1	15.2	39.4	6.1	12.1	3.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	23.8
Panama Canal Area	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100..0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.0
Guam	213	0.0	5.2	11.7	16.4	39.9	15.0	5.6	2.8	3.3	0.0	0.0	22.8
Micronesia	443	2.3	6.2	18.1	18.1	28.0	10.6	5.7	3.0	6.7	1.1	0.2	23.6
Puerto Rico	12,580	0.0	0.0	14.8	22.5	31.4	10.2	7.9	5.9	3.0	3.5	0.7	24.8
Virgin Islands	293	0.0	1.7	5.1	11.6	34.5	16.7	10.9	7.8	10.2	1.0	0.3	27.1
US+Territories[2]	**787,918**	**2.4**	**9.2**	**12.8**	**10.8**	**26.1**	**13.1**	**10.0**	**6.8**	**6.0**	**2.2**	**0.6**	**25.4**
Alberta	2,656	0.1	0.5	5.2	7.5	27.9	17.1	16.7	12.2	10.5	2.2	0.2	29.0
British Columbia	4,552	0.0	0.0	0.2	9.2	29.4	16.8	16.6	12.4	12.2	2.8	0.3	29.8
Manitoba	1,464	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	25.0	18.2	17.1	15.0	17.6	4.8	0.2	32.5
New Brunswick	1,698	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	22.0	15.3	17.3	16.5	20.6	4.8	0.3	33.3
Newfoundland	784	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	42.9	14.0	11.1	10.5	12.0	2.3	0.3	28.6
Northwest Terr.	138	0.0	0.0	2.9	7.2	24.6	22.5	19.6	8.7	14.5	0.0	0.0	29.2
Nova Scotia	3,609	0.0	0.0	0.8	5.9	26.2	16.0	17.9	13.8	16.3	2.9	0.1	31.1
Prince Edward Is.	187	0.0	0.0	2.7	7.5	25.3	14.5	14.0	17.2	13.4	4.8	0.5	31.1
Saskatchewan	2,371	0.0	0.2	0.8	6.1	24.7	17.5	18.3	13.1	14.5	4.3	0.4	31.3
Yukon Territory	73	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.8	32.9	23.3	8.2	11.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	26.3
Canadian Military	149	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	6.7	25.5	27.5	27.5	10.1	0.0	38.7
Canada[3]	**17,681**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**1.2**	**6.5**	**27.1**	**16.6**	**17.0**	**13.4**	**14.5**	**3.3**	**0.2**	**30.7**
Federal Corr. Inst.	7,143	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.2	19.4	20.4	19.9	16.2	16.6	5.1	0.9	33.2
Michigan Prisons	1,782	0.0	0.8	3.0	5.1	37.7	21.4	14.1	9.7	6.1	1.7	0.5	27.7
For. Nat'ls. Overseas	831	0.6	4.8	13.7	14.2	32.3	13.4	9.5	6.0	4.6	0.8	0.1	24.4
U.S. Civil's. Overseas	514	3.3	7.8	11.7	10.1	31.5	17.7	11.5	3.9	2.3	0.2	0.0	23.7
U.S. Milit'y. Overseas	196	0.0	0.0	2.6	14.8	59.2	11.2	8.7	2.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	23.1
VA Hospitals	204	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	13.2	30.9	46.6	6.9	2.0	41.9
CONUS Military	1,322	0.0	1.1	5.1	11.6	42.1	15.6	11.3	7.0	5.7	0.5	0.0	25.7
GEDTS[3]	**11,992**	**0.2**	**0.9**	**2.6**	**4.4**	**26.4**	**18.9**	**16.7**	**13.0**	**12.6**	**3.5**	**0.7**	**30.5**
Program Total[2]	**817,591**	**2.3**	**8.8**	**12.4**	**10.6**	**26.2**	**13.2**	**10.3**	**7.1**	**6.3**	**2.2**	**0.6**	**25.6**

★ In the U.S. and Territories, two in three candidates (65 percent) were ages 20 or older. In Canada, the proportion was nine in ten (92 percent).

★ The average age of GED candidates was 26.

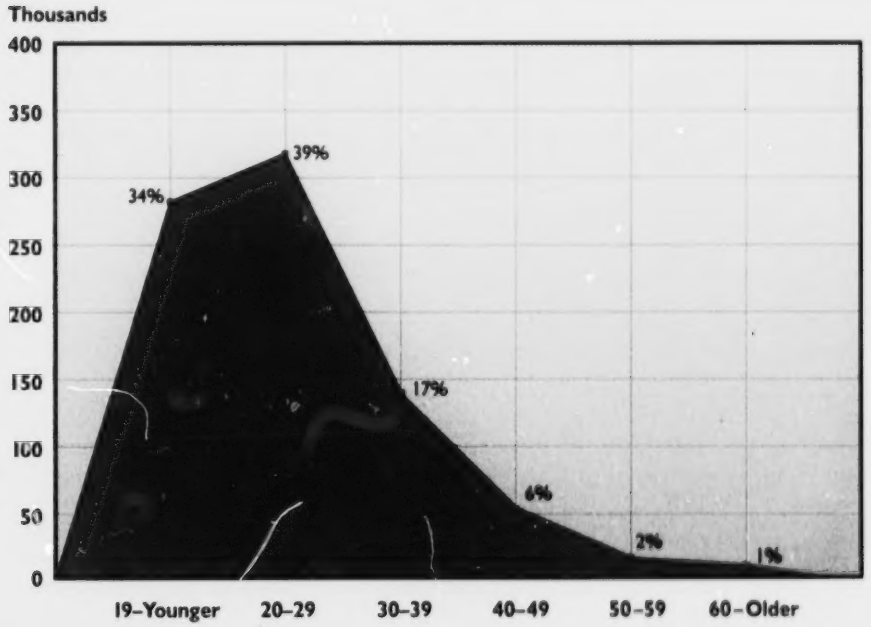


FIGURE 3

Number of People Who Took the GED Tests in 1994, by Age Group

Note: Percents are rounded to whole numbers.

Source: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education

TABLE 4

Number of Credentials Issued and Percents by Age Group

Jurisdiction	Credentials Issued[1]	AGE GROUPS -16	17	18	19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–49	50–59	60+	Average Age
Alabama	8,477	0.2	5.4	14.4	15.5	28.7	12.1	8.7	6.1	5.9	2.4	0.6	25.3
Alaska	1,679	7.7	13.5	15.6	11.0	22.5	10.7	7.7	6.2	3.6	1.2	0.3	23.4
Arizona	10,619	9.4	9.3	12.9	9.3	25.1	12.8	8.5	5.8	4.9	1.4	0.4	24.2
Arkansas	6,794	2.3	20.7	15.8	8.1	20.3	8.7	8.2	6.2	6.2	2.8	0.6	24.6
California	38,680	0.0	6.9	13.8	9.5	26.3	17.0	12.4	7.1	5.3	1.4	0.3	25.6
Colorado	6,987	1.1	18.2	15.5	11.5	23.9	11.2	8.0	5.1	3.8	1.4	0.3	23.5
Connecticut	4,693	0.6	6.1	10.5	9.6	27.3	17.5	11.7	8.0	6.2	1.9	0.7	26.4
Delaware	1,042	2.1	8.4	11.0	10.7	24.6	15.0	10.2	10.1	4.9	2.2	0.7	25.9
Dist. of Columbia	1,025	2.4	4.7	10.6	10.7	33.4	15.5	9.2	6.9	5.5	0.9	0.2	25.0
Florida	36,122	7.3	13.1	12.8	11.7	23.9	10.8	7.2	5.2	5.2	2.1	0.6	24.1
Georgia	21,200	1.3	6.2	17.4	12.2	26.3	12.4	8.9	6.1	6.5	2.2	0.3	25.2
Hawaii	1,389	0.3	13.9	19.9	12.5	28.4	9.4	6.6	4.4	3.2	1.2	0.1	22.9
Idaho	787	2.2	8.0	10.0	10.2	26.3	10.9	11.2	8.1	8.8	3.0	1.3	27.0
Illinois	17,798	0.0	8.9	3.7	8.0	28.2	19.8	11.7	8.5	7.5	3.0	0.8	27.4
Indiana	11,439	0.3	4.1	8.4	11.3	32.2	13.7	10.1	8.2	7.5	3.2	1.1	27.0
Iowa	5,525	0.7	2.1	16.7	12.9	23.4	16.8	10.6	7.9	6.4	2.2	0.5	26.0
Kansas	6,193	1.5	8.3	15.0	14.1	28.0	11.2	8.8	5.9	4.9	1.7	0.5	24.5
Kentucky	10,545	0.8	4.7	10.4	10.9	27.9	13.6	10.9	8.1	8.4	3.4	0.8	27.2
Louisana	8,292	1.9	22.7	16.0	11.0	20.1	9.2	8.0	5.8	4.0	1.0	0.3	23.2
Maine	2,536	0.0	9.6	11.7	9.4	25.3	13.2	11.0	8.1	6.8	3.5	1.3	26.8
Maryland	5,843	1.4	9.1	12.6	10.4	28.1	14.6	9.3	6.0	6.0	2.0	0.6	25.3
Massachussets	9,642	0.5	3.8	8.2	10.3	28.7	17.3	12.6	8.1	7.1	2.9	0.7	27.2
Michigan	13,612	0.0	0.0	8.0	14.3	35.4	16.2	11.0	7.2	5.9	1.5	0.4	26.1
Minnesota	6,270	0.2	7.0	12.3	16.3	30.3	12.0	9.5	5.2	4.7	1.8	0.6	24.7
Mississippi	6,594	0.8	15.2	17.3	12.7	22.0	9.4	7.5	6.8	5.8	1.8	0.6	24.4
Missouri	8,098	4.9	11.8	13.4	10.5	25.9	10.4	8.3	6.1	5.8	2.4	0.5	24.7
Montana	2,042	0.8	18.3	17.8	12.5	22.9	8.2	8.3	4.8	4.2	1.6	0.7	23.5
Nebraska	2,188	0.2	0.6	19.5	16.5	29.4	10.6	8.6	5.9	5.5	2.6	0.5	25.1
Nevada	3,704	0.0	18.3	16.1	9.3	20.5	10.6	9.0	7.0	6.5	2.1	0.6	24.9
New Hampshire	1,997	2.0	5.3	12.2	7.7	25.3	15.9	13.7	8.4	6.3	2.9	0.3	26.7
New Jersey	9,438	0.6	3.3	9.8	10.8	33.8	16.4	10.3	6.1	6.2	2.2	0.4	26.0
New Mexico	5,050	0.0	0.1	27.4	15.1	26.9	10.5	8.2	5.7	4.3	1.3	0.5	24.1
New York	36,789	2.6	8.7	11.2	11.4	25.7	14.4	10.7	7.1	6.2	1.6	0.3	25.4
North Carolina	13,186	6.5	10.2	13.1	9.0	22.8	11.6	9.0	6.7	7.5	3.0	0.8	25.7
North Dakota	856	0.0	8.4	14.7	15.7	24.9	10.4	8.4	6.7	0.0	0.0	11	28.0
Ohio	16,315	1.6	5.2	8.8	11.2	26.8	14.8	12.0	8.7	7.4	2.8	0.6	27.0
Oklahoma	6,882	0.0	3.6	11.0	11.7	28.1	14.2	12.1	9.2	6.9	2.5	0.6	26.8
Oregon	7,035	4.3	13.7	15.7	11.1	22.7	11.0	8.8	6.0	4.3	2.0	0.3	24.1
Pennsylvania	19,576	6.7	12.9	12.2	8.1	23.0	12.2	9.2	6.2	6.4	2.5	0.7	25.1
Rhode Island	1,827	0.0	0.0	14.1	10.6	26.5	17.1	12.9	9.0	7.1	2.4	0.4	27.1
South Carolina	5,062	1.1	14.4	11.7	10.9	23.1	11.4	8.8	7.3	8.0	2.9	0.3	25.8
South Dakota	1,072	0.0	12.1	14.1	11.8	30.3	11.6	8.2	4.5	3.9	2.3	1.1	24.5
Tennessee	11,767	0.0	11.8	15.6	8.8	23.3	12.2	9.9	7.2	7.6	2.9	0.7	26.1
Texas	59,888	3.3	13.5	13.3	10.6	24.5	11.6	9.2	6.2	5.4	1.9	0.4	24.6
Utah	869	0.0	4.4	19.6	12.0	25.5	13.7	10.4	6.6	4.5	2.9	0.6	25.4
Vermont	1,186	7.1	14.0	16.3	9.5	22.6	9.4	7.0	6.2	5.4	1.8	0.9	24.0
Virginia	10,167	Not Reported											
Washington	11,091	4.7	11.7	11.8	11.6	27.1	12.5	8.7	5.9	4.3	1.5	0.3	24.1
West Virginia	4,124	1.0	7.8	13.4	9.7	24.1	13.0	10.8	9.5	7.6	2.6	0.5	26.6
Wisconsin	5,944	0.0	3.9	11.1	11.1	35.0	13.5	10.5	6.6	5.8	2.1	0.5	25.8
Wyoming	1,220	0.2	10.4	18.3	11.1	23.2	10.4	11.8	6.5	5.1	2.6	0.5	25.1

1. In many states, the issuance of credentials is a two-stage process. First, candidates must attain scores on the GED Tests that meet their jurisdiction's requirements for a high school credential (see Tables 12 and 13). Second, they must submit an application to their jurisdiction–in some cases with an additional fee–in order to receive their credentials. Issuance of credentials may be delayed or denied if the jurisdiction's administrative or other requirements are not met, or if the jurisdiction experiences severe back logs in processing applications. Thus, persons who meet GED score requirements in a given year may not receive their high school credentials in the same year. And some may choose not to apply for them.
2. Percentages reported for the categories US + Territories, Canada, and Program Total are calculated by dividing the total number of persons in the age group by the total number of persons in the category.
3. The number of credentials issued in Nova Scotia includes those awarded to persons who took and passed the tests on Canadian military bases in Ontario and Quebec.

TABLE 4

Number of Credentials Issued and Percents by Age Group

Jurisdiction	Credentials Issued[1]	AGE GROUPS -16	17	18	19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–49	50–59	60+	Average Age
American Samoa	17	0.0	5.9	17.6	23.5	35.3	5.9	0.0	5.9	5.9	0.0	0.0	22.8
Panama Canal Area	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.0
Guam	161	0.0	5.6	11.8	18.6	38.5	15.5	3.7	3.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	22.5
Micronesia	205	0.0	3.4	25.5	21.1	25.0	8.3	6.4	2.5	5.4	2.0	0.5	23.5
Puerto Rico	6,299	0.0	0.0	16.4	22.7	29.6	10.8	7.6	6.1	3.6	2.6	0.6	24.6
Virgin Islands	161	0.0	1.9	3.7	11.8	37.9	16.1	11.2	8.7	8.1	0.6	0.0	26.5
US+Territories[2]	**498,000**	**2.5**	**9.3**	**13.0**	**11.2**	**26.1**	**13.0**	**9.7**	**6.7**	**5.9**	**2.1**	**0.5**	**25.3**
Alberta	1,912	0.1	0.4	5.4	7.8	27.2	16.6	17.1	12.4	10.9	1.9	0.1	29.0
British Columbia	3,213	0.0	0.0	0.2	9.7	27.9	16.4	16.3	13.6	12.9	2.8	0.2	30.0
Manitoba	837	Not Reported											
New Brunswick	1,016	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	21.9	14.8	17.7	16.0	21.9	4.2	0.2	33.4
Newfoundland	470	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	44.3	12.3	10.4	11.3	10.4	2.1	0.2	28.0
Northwest Terr.	97	0.0	0.0	2.1	5.2	24.7	21.6	24.7	8.2	13.4	0.0	0.0	29.5
Nova Scotia[1]	2,483	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.9	26.9	15.8	18.6	13.8	18.8	2.9	0.1	31.9
Prince Edward Is.	123	0.0	0.0	1.7	5.8	25.6	14.0	15.7	17.4	14.0	5.0	0.8	31.6
Saskatchewan	1,512	0.0	0.2	0.7	6.0	23.7	17.5	17.3	14.1	15.5	4.6	0.5	31.7
Yukon Territory	52	Not Reported											
Canada[2]	**11,715**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**1.2**	**6.7**	**27.0**	**16.2**	**17.0**	**13.6**	**14.9**	**3.0**	**0.2**	**30.7**
Program Total[3]	**509,715**	**2.4**	**9.1**	**12.8**	**11.1**	**26.1**	**13.1**	**9.9**	**6.8**	**6.1**	**2.1**	**0.5**	**25.4**

★ The average age of GED graduates in the U.S. and Territories was 25.

★ In Canada, the average age of GED graduates was 31.

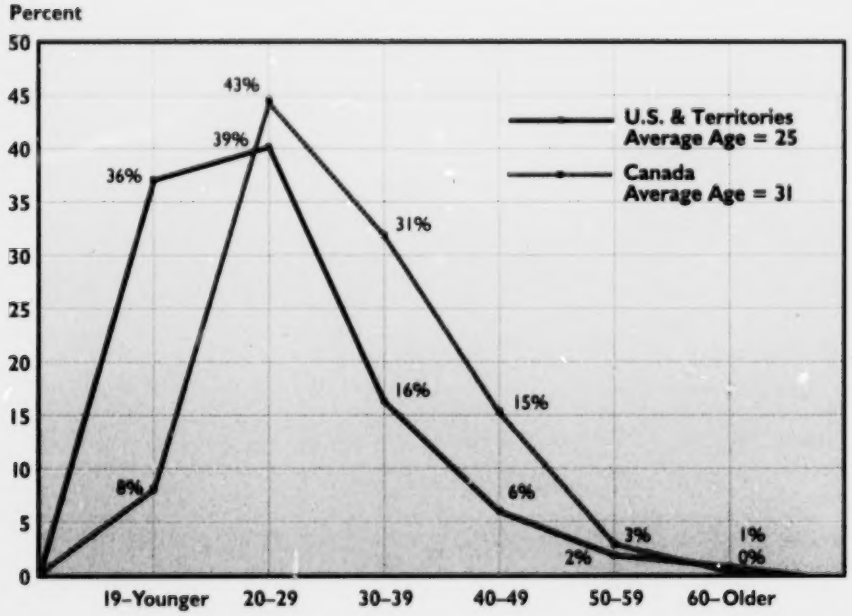


FIGURE 4

Percent of GED Credentials Issued in 1994 in U.S. and Territories, and in Canada, by Age Group

Source: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education

TABLE 5
Number of People Tested, by Edition

Jurisdiction	Number Tested	LANGUAGE			SPECIAL EDITION		
		English	Spanish	French	Audio Cassette	Braille	Large Print
Alabama	13,893	13,871	0	0	14	0	8
Alaska	2,628	2,595	31	0	0	0	2
Arizona	14,913	13,614	1,082	2	20	0	195
Arkansas	8,311	8,260	32	0	1	3	15
California	59,486	54,348	5,099	7	15	15	2
Colorado	10,693	10,623	62	0	0	3	5
Connecticut	7,569	6,803	750	0	5	0	11
Delaware	1,450	1,431	19	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	1,899	1,768	126	0	2	0	3
Florida	47,735	46 265	1,446	0	10	1	13
Georgia	31,730	31,587	75	3	10	0	55
Hawaii	2,262	2,262	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	4,596	4,593	2	0	1	0	0
Illinois	32,774	31,184	1,538	1	25	0	26
Indiana	14,769	14,704	39	1	6	0	19
Iowa	8,277	8,239	15	0	9	0	14
Kansas	9,669	9,453	174	0	12	0	30
Kentucky	17,827	17,621	48	6	4	3	145
Louisana	10,296	10,255	31	1	8	1	0
Maine	3,416	3,410	2	1	0	0	3
Maryland	11,046	10,941	55	0	20	1	29
Massachussets	16,206	14,536	1,218	351	12	0	89
Michigan	27,564	27,214	323	1	7	0	19
Minnesota	10,611	10,539	57	0	9	0	6
Mississippi	11,350	11,320	4	2	12	1	11
Missouri	11,289	11,258	15	0	4	0	12
Montana	2,922	2,915	2	0	2	0	3
Nebraska	3,949	3,926	18	0	1	1	3
Nevada	4,722	4,647	70	0	1	0	4
New Hampshire	2,723	2,674	41	2	0	0	6
New Jersey	19,362	18,123	1,239	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	8,583	8,232	341	0	9	0	1
New York	62,912	55,708	6,324	715	148	2	15
North Carolina	19,377	19,328*	15	0	21	0	13
North Dakota	1,302	1,296	1	0	5	0	0
Ohio	21,077	20,960	57	0	9	4	47
Oklahoma	9,363	9,298	54	0	4	0	7
Oregon	10,711	10,372	275	0	52	0	12
Pennsylvania	26,409	25,659	624	36	50	0	40
Rhode Island	5,167	4,819	339	8	0	1	0
South Carolina	7,642	7,579	15	0	4	4	40
South Dakota	2,112	2,095	0	0	2	0	15
Tennessee	18,840	18,737	17	0	43	0	43
Texas	90,644	87,942	2,647	0	13	1	41
Utah	4,954	4,900	51	0	1	1	1
Vermont	1,869	1,866	3	0	0	0	0
Virginia	16,430	16,235	116	1	6	1	71
Washington	18,009	17,568	364	0	27	0	50
West Virginia	6,963	6,922	1	0	13	0	27
Wisconsin	14,146	13,994	99	7	29	0	17
Wyoming	1,908	1,891	12	0	4	0	1

TABLE 5

Number of People Tested, by Edition

Jurisdiction	Number Tested	LANGUAGE			SPECIAL EDITION		
		English	Spanish	French	Audio Cassette	Braille	Large Print
American Samoa	33	33	0	0	0	0	0
Panamá Canal Area	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	213	213	0	0	0	0	0
Micronesia	443	443	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	12,580	501	12,079	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	293	285	8	0	0	0	0
US+Territories	**787,918**	**747,856**	**37,055**	**1,145**	**650**	**43**	**1,169**
Alberta	2,656	2,654	0	1	1	0	0
British Columbia	4,552	4,542	0	6	3	0	1
Manitoba	1,464	1,460	0	3	0	0	1
New Brunswick	1,698	1,421	0	250	2	0	25
Newfoundland	784	783	0	1	0	0	0
Northwest Territories	138	138	0	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	3,609	3,599	0	4	1	0	5
Prince Edward Island	187	187	0	0	0	0	0
Saskatchewan	2,371	2,354	0	0	15	0	2
Yukon Territory	73	71	0	1	0	0	1
Canadian Military	149	146	0	3	0	0	0
Canada	**17,681**	**17,355**	**0**	**269**	**22**	**0**	**35**
Federal Corr. Inst.	7,143	4,858	2,279	3	0	0	3
Michigan Prisons	1,782	1,759	14	0	0	0	9
For. Nat'ls. Overseas	831	763	66	2	0	0	0
U.S. Civil's. Overseas	514	476	38	0	0	0	0
U.S. Military Overseas	196	195	1	0	0	0	0
VA Hospitals	204	203	0	0	0	0	1
CONUS Military	1,322	1,321	0	0	0	1	0
GEDTS	**11,992**	**9,575**	**2,398**	**5**	**0**	**1**	**13**
Program Total	**817,591**	**774,786**	**39,453**	**1,419**	**672**	**44**	**1,217**

★ In 1994, nearly 2,000 people took special editions of the GED Tests—audiocassette, braille, and large print. This number represented an 8 percent increase in the number tested in the previous year.

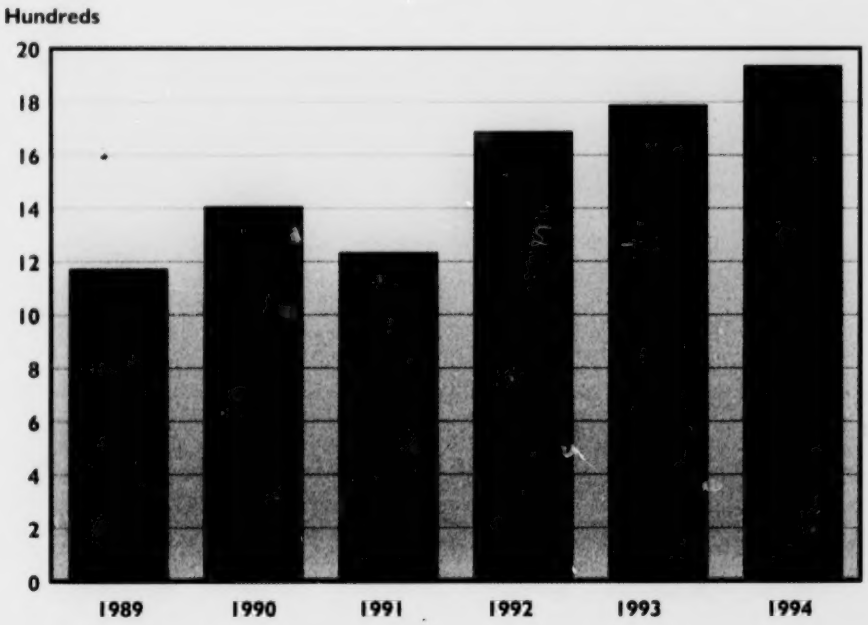


FIGURE 5

Number of People Who Took Special Editions of the GED Tests, 1989–1994

Note: Special editions include Audiocassette, Braille, and Large Print.

Source: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education

TABLE 6

Volume of Special Testing Accommodations for Candidates with Documented Disabilities

Jurisdiction	SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION[1] Time	Reading Device	Answer Marking	Other	Requests for SLD Accommodations[2]
Alabama	60	3	7	14	23
Alaska	9	0	0	0	4
Arizona	25	5	18	31	14
Arkansas	3	0	0	2	6
California	116	4	3	7	159
Colorado	15	6	5	9	33
Connecticut	50	0	1	64	22
Delaware	3	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	5	0	0	0	3
Florida	83	2	21	117	59
Georgia	57	14	4	6	25
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	0
Idaho	5	0	2	0	2
Illinois	63	8	11	25	34
Indiana	43	0	16	72	24
Iowa	39	1	0	2	9
Kansas	31	4	7	12	18
Kentucky	27	5	5	13	17
Louisana	19	8	3	10	4
Maine	11	1	1	0	3
Maryland	48	3	9	1	42
Massachussets	23	0	5	19	23
Michigan	67	2	1	3	0
Minnesota	37	3	17	17	18
Mississippi	13	1	0	0	25
Missouri	33	1	9	25	7
Montana	6	0	0	3	5
Nebraska	14	1	1	3	0
Nevada	12	1	0	6	1
New Hampshire	11	0	3	9	8
New Jersey	31	0	2	12	0
New Mexico	19	4	4	6	12
New York	344	74	58	299	482
North Carolina	72	0	16	71	53
North Dakota	12	0	4	8	6
Ohio	38	60	19	29	2
Oklahoma	31	0	10	17	0
Oregon	146	25	73	1	135
Pennsylvania	33	1	5	0	35
Rhode Island	9	0	0	1	0
South Carolina	10	9	6	3	5
South Dakota	4	0	1	2	1
Tennessee	71	9	3	43	80
Texas	55	4	1	30	115
Utah	4	3	0	1	2
Vermont	3	0	0	0	0
Virginia	54	1	6	51	43
Washington	68	3	18	29	65
West Virginia	45	2	1	6	0
Wisconsin	166	4	12	62	0
Wyoming	11	2	1	8	17

1. Accommodations to standard testing conditions include: extended testing time, use of special reading or optical devices, alternative answer-recording methods, and miscellaneous other adaptations to standard testing conditions. An examinee may be granted a combination of these adaptations as described in the GED Examiner's Manual.
2. These numbers represent requests to GEDTS and to jurisdictions for special accommodations based on specific learning disabilities (SLD).

Jurisdiction	SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION[1] Time	Reading Device	Answer Marking	Other	Requests for SLD Accommodations[2]
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0
Panama Canal Area	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0
Micronesia	94	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	25	0	5	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0
US+Territories	**2,274**	**274**	**394**	**1,149**	**1,641**
Alberta	3	0	2	3	3
British Columbia	8	1	0	11	1
Manitoba	2	1	0	0	0
New Brunswick	1	0	0	1	0
Newfoundland	6	0	1	0	1
Northwest Territor	0	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	34	2	1	0	0
Prince Edward Is	0	0	0	0	0
Saskatchewan	8	0	0	0	24
Yukon Territory	0	0	0	1	0
Canadian Military	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	**62**	**4**	**4**	**16**	**29**
Federal Corr. Inst.	0	0	0	0	3
Michigan Prisons	0	0	0	0	5
For. Nat'ls. Over.	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Civ. Overseas	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Military Over.	0	0	0	0	0
VA Hospitals	0	0	0	0	0
CONUS Military	0	0	0	0	1
GEDTS	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**9**
Program Total	**2,336**	**278**	**398**	**1,165**	**1,679**

TABLE 6

Volume of Special Testing Accommodations for Candidates with Documented Disabilities

★ A total of nearly 4,200 special accommodations to standard testing conditions—time, reading device, answer marking, other—were granted to persons with documented disabilities, a 10 percent increase over the total number reported in 1993.

★ The number of requests for test accommodations based on specific learning disabilities increased by 26 percent from the previous year.

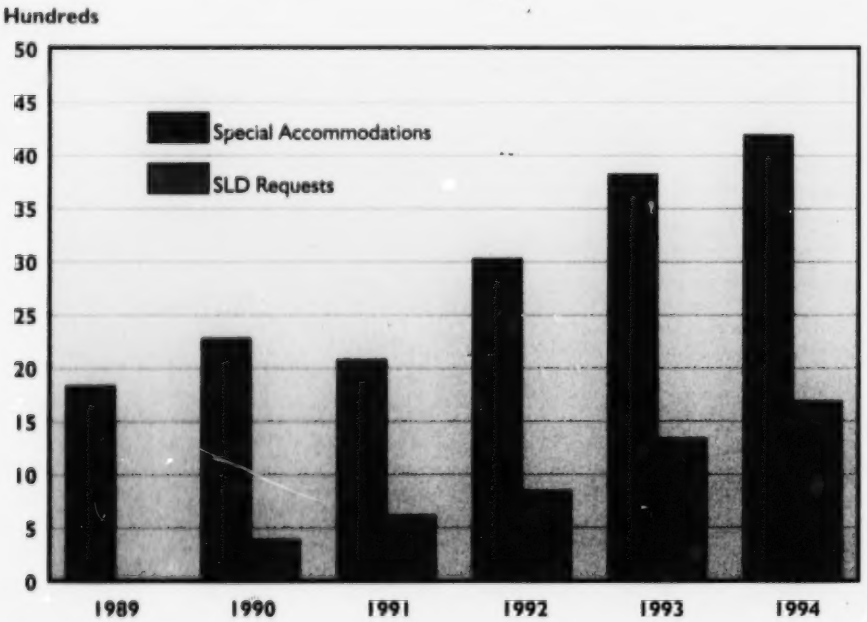


FIGURE 6

Number of Special Testing Accommodations (1989–1994) and Requests for SLD Accommodations (1990–1994)

Note: SLD is Specific Learning Disabilities

Source: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education

TABLE 7
Highest Grade Completed

Jurisdiction	PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE TESTED WHO COMPLETED GRADE							Average Grade
	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	
Alabama	1.0	2.8	10.2	21.1	29.8	31.2	4.0	9.9
Alaska	1.4	1.5	10.3	19.1	31.3	33.3	3.2	9.9
Arizona	1.6	1.4	9.6	17.7	27.8	34.3	7.7	10.0
Arkansas	0.7	2.2	10.0	20.0	31.3	33.2	2.6	9.9
California	5.9	1.0	4.1	11.8	25.2	45.2	6.8	10.1
Colorado	1.4	1.0	6.0	17.3	31.2	37.5	5.6	10.1
Connecticut	1.3	1.2	10.0	23.5	29.4	31.4	3.2	9.9
Delaware	0.4	1.4	11.3	24.3	34.9	26.3	1.4	9.8
District of Columbia	1.5	2.3	6.9	19.1	31.9	37.9	0.5	9.9
Florida	0.7	1.5	8.1	19.7	29.7	34.0	6.2	10.0
Georgia	0.9	2.5	10.5	23.4	30.2	29.5	3.1	9.8
Hawaii	0.2	0.7	4.0	14.3	32.0	45.6	3.0	10.3
Idaho	1.1	2.0	8.4	20.4	31.5	33.1	3.5	9.9
Illinois	1.6	1.3	7.1	16.2	30.9	37.2	5.6	10.1
Indiana	0.0	1.1	9.9	21.5	32.5	32.1	2.9	9.9
Iowa	1.1	2.0	10.4	19.8	31.4	32.8	2.5	9.9
Kansas	0.9	1.3	7.9	18.9	31.5	36.2	3.3	10.0
Kentucky	1.0	3.1	14.2	23.9	29.6	27.1	1.0	9.6
Louisana	1.5	3.2	11.3	24.2	30.6	27.7	1.4	9.7
Maine	0.7	1.6	13.6	22.9	31.0	27.7	2.4	9.7
Maryland	1.1	2.7	9.8	23.0	30.4	29.9	3.2	9.8
Massachussets	1.7	2.3	12.2	22.2	29.6	26.7	5.4	9.8
Michigan	0.8	1.4	6.7	20.5	33.4	35.8	1.4	10.0
Minnesota	0.2	1.8	5.7	16.9	33.9	36.9	4.6	10.1
Mississippi	1.1	3.7	12.2	22.7	28.0	27.2	5.1	9.7
Missouri	0.5	1.4	8.5	20.5	35.1	31.7	2.3	9.9
Montana	0.5	1.4	8.4	19.8	32.4	35.4	2.2	10.0
Nebraska	1.1	0.9	7.5	19.4	32.1	34.5	4.4	10.0
Nevada	0.7	1.0	4.1	12.8	31.3	43.8	6.2	10.3
New Hampshire	0.5	2.5	13.1	22.8	31.2	27.0	2.9	9.7
New Jersey	0.6	0.8	5.3	16.4	32.4	33.2	11.2	10.2
New Mexico	1.6	1.9	8.6	22.3	31.7	31.0	3.1	9.9
New York	1.4	1.1	6.6	18.2	30.1	32.1	10.6	10.1
North Carolina	1.0	2.4	10.5	26.1	33.9	24.6	1.5	9.7
North Dakota	0.9	1.8	11.1	20.0	29.4	33.2	3.6	9.9
Ohio	1.3	1.1	8.5	19.6	31.3	35.6	2.8	10.0
Oklahoma	1.0	1.8	9.2	18.5	32.7	33.5	3.3	9.9
Oregon	1.3	1.4	8.2	20.0	33.7	32.5	2.9	9.9
Pennsylvania	2.0	1.7	8.7	20.9	32.5	30.9	3.5	9.9
Rhode Island	1.4	2.7	8.2	20.3	26.7	28.8	12.0	10.0
South Carolina	0.7	2.0	10.7	30.7	30.3	23.7	1.9	9.7
South Dakota	0.4	1.9	12.9	20.1	30.7	31.5	2.4	9.8
Tennessee	0.9	2.1	9.8	20.7	32.1	31.4	3.0	9.9
Texas	2.7	2.6	11.1	23.9	27.5	27.2	5.0	9.7
Utah	0.3	0.7	3.0	12.1	25.7	46.4	11.8	10.5
Vermont	0.4	1.2	11.7	21.2	32.0	30.6	2.7	9.9
Virginia	0.0	0.0	14.3	21.2	31.9	30.5	2.0	9.8
Washington	1.5	1.8	8.0	19.1	31.2	33.8	4.7	10.0
West Virginia	0.9	4.4	12.8	22.6	28.7	27.2	3.4	9.7
Wisconsin	0.0	0.6	5.4	16.1	31.1	42.0	4.8	10.2
Wyoming	1.6	0.8	7.8	16.6	31.1	37.9	4.1	10.0

TABLE 7
Highest Grade Completed

Jurisdiction	PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE TESTED WHO COMPLETED GRADE							Average Grade
	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	
American Samoa	0.0	0.0	3.0	15.2	33.3	33.3	15.2	10.4
Panama Canal Area	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12.0
Guam	0.0	0.0	0.5	9.4	25.4	57.7	7.0	10.6
Micronesia	0.5	0.5	9.2	21.2	30.2	32.3	6.1	10.0
Puerto Rico	0.8	0.9	15.8	36.7	25.8	19.7	0.3	9.5
Virgin Islands	0.7	2.7	7.5	11.9	18.8	28.3	30.0	10.5
US+Territories	**1.6**	**1.7**	**8.9**	**20.3**	**30.1**	**32.7**	**4.7**	**9.9**
Alberta	0.6	1.5	5.3	18.1	36.2	29.8	8.6	10.1
British Columbia	0.4	2.6	7.8	16.1	43.1	29.4	0.7	9.9
Manitoba	1.6	3.0	8.4	22.8	28.4	34.9	1.0	9.8
New Brunswick	1.5	5.1	12.2	19.1	32.4	23.6	6.1	9.7
Newfoundland	0.9	4.9	14.3	20.8	29.2	29.9	0.0	9.6
Northwest Territories	3.6	5.8	14.5	20.3	35.5	20.3	0.0	9.4
Nova Scotia	2.0	5.7	13.2	25.6	31.4	20.6	1.5	9.5
Prince Edward Island	4.9	3.8	15.1	21.1	34.6	20.5	0.0	9.4
Saskatchewan	1.2	3.6	13.0	20.5	36.6	22.9	2.2	9.7
Yukon Territory	1.4	4.3	8.7	13.0	34.8	37.7	0.0	9.9
Canadian Military	0.0	0.0	3.4	16.4	34.9	41.8	3.4	10.3
Canada	**1.2**	**3.6**	**10.1**	**20.1**	**35.6**	**26.6**	**2.7**	**9.8**
Federal Corr. Inst.	7.6	3.8	9.9	17.0	22.3	26.3	13.1	9.7
Michigan Prisons	1.6	1.8	10.9	20.0	34.5	29.1	2.0	9.8
For. Nat'ls Overseas	2.8	1.5	3.3	9.6	18.0	33.8	31.0	10.6
U.S. Civil's. Overseas	1.6	0.6	4.1	16.9	31.1	34.2	11.5	10.2
U.S. Military Overseas	0.0	0.5	4.1	8.7	21.5	47.7	17.4	10.6
VA Hospitals	0.5	3.0	10.5	18.5	28.0	37.5	2.0	9.9
CONUS Military	0.3	0.4	2.8	10.7	23.0	49.0	13.8	10.6
GEDTS	**5.0**	**2.7**	**8.5**	**16.1**	**24.4**	**30.8**	**12.5**	**9.9**
Program Total	**1.6**	**1.8**	**8.9**	**20.2**	**30.2**	**32.5**	**4.8**	**9.9**

★ About two in three candidates (68 percent) completed 10th grade or higher before leaving school.

★ More than one in three (37 percent) completed 11th grade or higher.

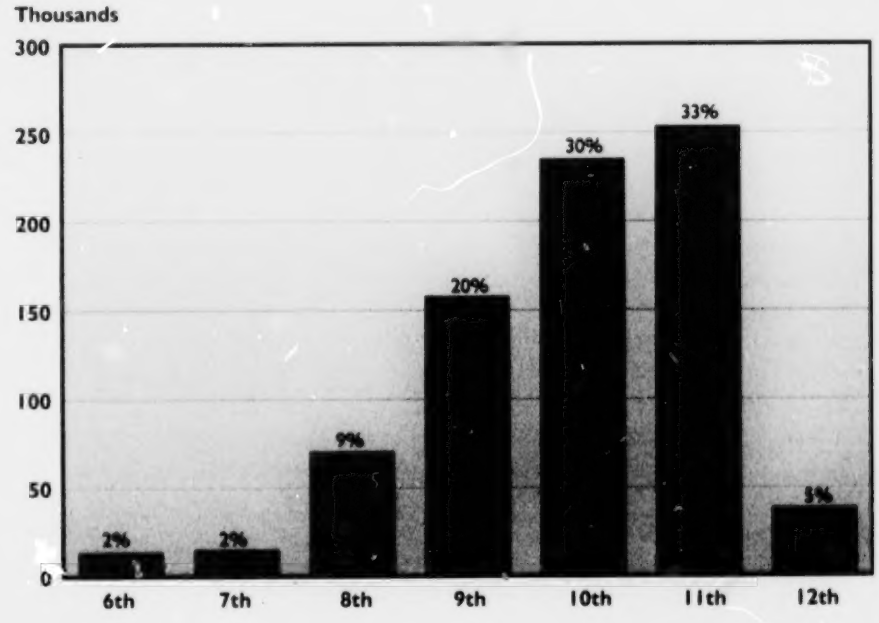


FIGURE 7
Number and Percent of People Who Took the GED Tests in 1994, by Highest Grade Completed

Source: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education

TABLE 8

Additional Data: Number of People Tested, GED Testing Centers, Active Duty Military Personnel, and Reasons for Taking GED Tests

Jurisdiction	Number Tested	Number of GED Testing Centers	Active Duty Military Personnel	Reasons for Taking GED Test — Education		Employment[2]	
				Number	Percent[1]	Number	Percent[1]
Alabama	13,893	51	316	8,278	59.6	3,312	23.8
Alaska	2,628	31	9	1,512	57.5	430	16.4
Arizona	14,913	42	0	13,261	88.9	N/A[3]	N/A
Arkansas	8,311	64	5	6,380	76.8	2,512	30.2
California	59,486	215	80	42,181	70.9	N/A	N/A
Colorado	10,693	38	19	7,441	69.6	N/A	N/A
Connecticut	7,569	27	27	2,697	35.6	2,151	28.4
Delaware	1,450	8	3	793	54.7	246	17.0
District of Columbia	1,899	1	0	1,725	90.8	1,800	94.8
Florida	47,735	71	100	39,050	81.8	7,221	15.1
Georgia	31,730	103	501	19,378	61.1	8,450	26.6
Hawaii	2,262	13	21	1,592	70.4	553	24.4
Idaho	4,596	10	2	3,098	67.4	1,160	25.2
Illinois	32,774	78	4	15,667	47.8	2,051	6.3
Indiana	14,769	82	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Iowa	8,277	15	0	5,215	63.0	2,483	30.0
Kansas	9,669	48	35	7,474	77.3	1,300	13.4
Kentucky	17,827	55	160	466	2.6	N/A	N/A
Louisana	10,296	51	7	7,984	77.5	3,334	32.4
Maine	3,416	85	2	1,837	53.8	1,360	39.8
Maryland	11,046	21	26	3,733	33.8	5,921	53.6
Massachussets	16,206	34	5	9,995	61.7	3,556	21.9
Michigan	27,564	160	21	13,320	48.3	7,793	28.3
Minnesota	10,611	65	7	8,595	81.0	1,771	16.7
Mississippi	11,350	75	26	7,010	61.8	4,001	35.3
Missouri	11,289	25	8	9,816	87.0	N/A	N/A
Montana	2,922	21	4	2,448	83.8	1,408	48.2
Nebraska	3,949	45	0	2,909	73.7	913	23.1
Nevada	4,722	21	3	3,530	74.8	899	19.0
New Hampshire	2,723	22	9	1,834	67.4	702	25.8
New Jersey	19,362	28	112	9,936	51.3	683	3.5
New Mexico	8,583	26	5	6,153	71.7	1,620	18.9
New York	62,912	89	0	33,976	54.0	11,601	18.4
North Carolina	19,377	86	118	13,746	70.9	1,540	7.9
North Dakota	1,302	16	0	857	65.8	166	12.7
Ohio	21,077	80	0	14,384	68.2	3,597	17.1
Oklahoma	9,363	48	17	8,238	88.0	3,874	41.4
Oregon	10,711	42	23	8,723	81.4	1,306	12.2
Pennsylvania	26,409	84	42	6,260	23.7	5,596	21.2
Rhode Island	5,167	11	4	3,040	58.8	322	6.2
South Carolina	7,642	1	0	6,107	79.9	N/A	N/A
South Dakota	2,112	35	0	1,341	63.5	750	35.5
Tennessee	18,840	40	10	10,192	54.1	3,016	16.0
Texas	90,644	215	141	79,792	88.0	1,650	1.8
Utah	4,954	21	5	3,918	79.1	576	11.6
Vermont	1,869	16	9	1,050	56.2	506	27.1
Virginia	16,430	56	131	11,996	73.0	6,132	37.3
Washington	18,009	59	18	12,631	70.1	2,623	14.6
West Virginia	6,963	62	2	3,517	50.5	2,642	37.9
Wisconsin	14,146	63	7	8,559	60.5	3,039	21.5
Wyoming	1,908	28	0	1,079	56.6	530	27.8

1. Examinees may report all reasons that apply. Thus, percents for Education and for Employment do not sum to 100.
2. In 1994, employment reasons were reported, if available. These data will be required in 1995.
3. N/A=Not Available
4. Program total percents are calculated based on total numbers that exclude missing data.
5. The number of active duty military personnel in Canada may be under-reported because some Canadian jurisdictions do not collect this information at the time of testing.

Jurisdiction	Number Tested	Number of GED Testing Centers	Active Duty Military Personnel	Reasons for Taking GED Test — Education Number	Education Percent[1]	Employment[2] Number	Employment[2] Percent[1]
American Samoa	33	1	0	24	72.7	5	15.2
Panama Canal Area	1	1	0	1	100.0	N/A	N/A
Guam	213	1	0	173	81.2	37	17.4
Micronesia	443	10	0	299	67.5	112	25.3
Puerto Rico	12,580	9	0	10,965	87.2	1,615	12.8
Virgin Islands	293	2	0	241	82.3	51	17.4
US+Territories	**787,918**	**2,707**	**2,044**	**506,417**	**65.5[4]**	**118,916**	**18.3[4]**
Alberta	2,656	21	40	1,927	72.6	N/A	N/A
British Columbia	4,552	82	50	2,453	53.9	1,627	35.7
Manitoba	1,464	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Brunswick	1,698	2	47	1,096	64.5	248	14.6
Newfoundland	784	1	7	669	85.3	144	18.4
Northwest Territories	138	1	0	70	50.7	11	8.0
Nova Scotia	3,609	1	0	2,890	80.1	N/A	N/A
Prince Edward Island	187	1	0	106	56.7	46	24.6
Saskatchewan	2,371	1	0	1,048	44.2	1,141	48.1
Yukon Territory	73	1	0	51	69.9	N/A	N/A
Canadian Military	149	7	149	112	75.2	N/A	N/A
Canada	**17,681**	**119**	**293[3]**	**10,422**	**64.3[4]**	**3,217**	**33.1[4]**
Federal Corr. Inst.	7,143	83	0	5,235	73.3	N/A	N/A
Michigan Prisons	1,782	36	0	1,522	85.4	N/A	N/A
For. Nat'ls Overseas	831	52	0	766	92.2	N/A	N/A
U.S. Civil's. Overseas	514	125	0	436	84.8	N/A	N/A
U.S. Military Overseas	196	37	191	156	79.6	N/A	N/A
VA Hospitals	204	42	0	148	72.5	N/A	N/A
CONUS Military	1,322	99	854	996	75.3	N/A	N/A
GEDTS	**11,992**	**474**	**1,045**	**9,259**	**77.2[4]**	**N/A**	**N/A**
Program Total	**817,591**	**3,300**	**3,382**	**526,098**	**65.7[4]**	**122,133**	**18.5[4]**

TABLE 8

Additional Data: Number of People Tested, GED Testing Centers, Active Duty Military Personnel, and Reasons for Taking GED Tests

- ★ More than 525,000 candidates in 1994 reported they planned further education and training beyond the high school level.
- ★ The number planning further study represented 66 percent of all candidates, the highest percentage in the program's history.
- ★ In Canada, 64 percent planned further study, an increase over the percentage of Canadian candidates planning further study in 1993 (62 percent).

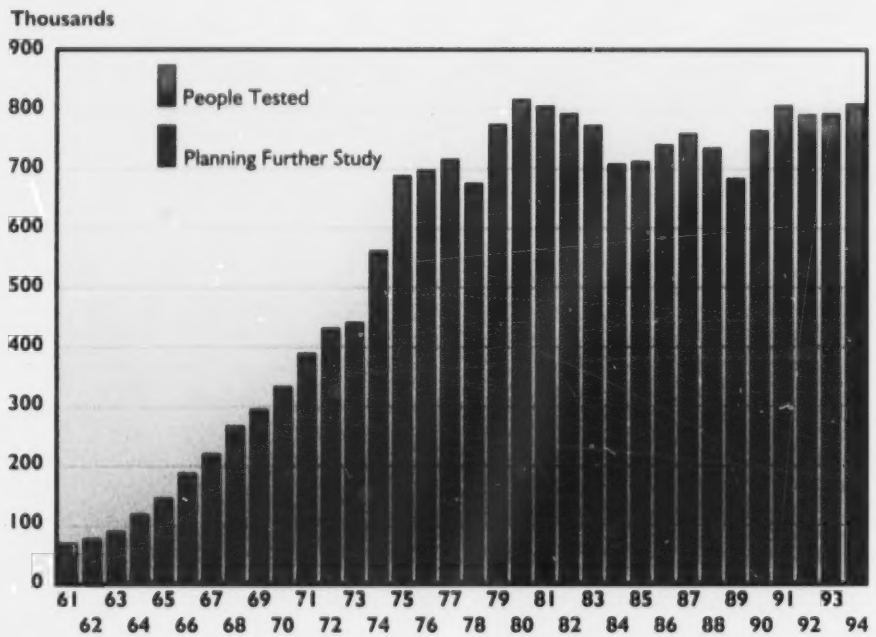


FIGURE 8

Number of GED Candidates Planning Further Study Compared with Total Tested, 1961–1994

Note: Number is estimated from percent of total.

Source: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education

TABLE 9

Credentials Issued, 1984, 1990–1994; Percent Change, 1984–1994; and Cumulative Credentials Issued Since 1971

Jurisdiction	1984	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	Percent Change 84–94	Cum. 71–94
Alabama	7,637	7,549	8,022	7,609	7,946	8,477	11.0	222,845
Alaska	2,226	1,367	1,623	1,462	1,389	1,679	-24.6	49,833
Arizona	6,614	8,512	9,978	9,774	9,799	10,619	60.6	172,762
Arkansas	5,670	7,013	7,891	7,630	6,945	6,794	19.8	135,822
California	11,326	16,800	39,226	37,289	38,825	38,680	241.5	320,070
Colorado	6,366	7,633	6,818	6,649	6,923	6,987	9.8	159,157
Connecticut	4,488	4,811	5,306	5,055	4,887	4,693	4.6	101,348
Delaware	901	1,050	821	1,351	1,103	1,042	15.6	20,947
District of Col.	1,074	650	734	768	840	1,025	-4.6	27,951
Florida	23,170	32,734	35,673	31,941	30,280	36,122	55.9	576,031
Georgia	11,015	13,174	15,527	16,111	17,894	21,200	92.5	287,902
Hawaii	1,702	1,318	1,361	1,383	1,376	1,389	-18.4	34,498
Idaho	1,144	790	983	1,037	1,031	787	-31.2	21,570
Illinois	18,707	15,137	12,607	13,956	14,657	17,798	-4.9	353,470
Indiana	8,098	10,581	12,520	12,124	11,882	11,439	41.3	170,345
Iowa	5,123	5,027	5,305	5,764	5,061	5,525	7.9	111,769
Kansas	6,599	5,489	5,328	6,163	5,952	6,193	-6.2	153,354
Kentucky	9,947	11,822	12,613	11,661	11,671	10,545	6.0	259,224
Louisiana	10,348	6,874	7,305	7,402	7,959	8,292	-19.9	215,754
Maine	2,855	3,415	3,423	2,867	2,560	2,536	-11.2	61,073
Maryland	7,404	5,782	6,211	5,674	5,396	5,843	-21.1	159,387
Massachusetts	10,372	9,389	10,849	10,763	11,528	9,642	-7.0	211,375
Michigan	13,732	12,687	14,111	13,408	15,396	13,612	-0.9	288,332
Minnesota	5,611	5,757	6,151	6,653	6,156	6,270	11.7	135,980
Mississippi	7,311	5,751	6,053	6,412	6,562	6,594	-9.8	151,519
Missouri	8,291	8,174	8,543	8,771	7,760	8,098	-2.3	191,703
Montana	1,627	1,649	1,740	1,794	1,857	2,042	25.5	47,039
Nebraska	2,800	2,300	2,517	2,655	1,907	2,188	-21.9	54,184
Nevada	1,910	2,453	2,734	3,494	3,439	3,704	93.9	49,972
New Hampshire	1,645	2,177	2,276	2,036	2,046	1,997	21.4	42,172
New Jersey	10,831	8,146	8,430	8,944	9,888	9,438	-12.9	272,134
New Mexico	4,252	3,965	4,161	4,455	6,337	5,050	18.8	110,381
New York	44,917	35,727	32,668	28,950	38,120	36,789	-18.1	883,758
North Carolina	13,361	11,981	13,331	10,478	12,544	13,186	-1.3	308,841
North Dakota	1,261	795	858	907	742	856	-32.1	23,463
Ohio	18,372	17,281	19,969	19,440	17,191	16,315	-11.2	282,802
Oklahoma	6,167	5,527	6,293	7,119	6,664	6,882	11.6	137,090
Oregon	6,041	6,690	8,723	7,982	7,915	7,035	16.5	162,252
Pennsylvania	18,934	17,166	20,378	20,312	17,556	19,576	3.4	402,351
Rhode Island	2,259	2,455	2,654	2,473	2,852	1,827	-19.1	58,863
South Carolina	4,922	5,708	6,060	5,770	5,374	5,062	2.8	102,872
South Dakota	1,512	1,075	1,113	1,097	1,043	1,072	-29.1	32,307
Tennessee	8,776	9,953	11,759	11,697	11,380	11,767	34.1	222,518
Texas	41,535	37,442	39,944	44,866	47,628	59,888	44.2	958,306
Utah	892	901	801	844	981	869	-2.6	15,058
Vermont	1,400	1,278	1,264	1,230	1,374	1,186	-15.3	28,286
Virginia	9,982	9,911	10,264	10,173	9,345	10,167	1.9	223,527
Washington	9,953	8,736	9,523	9,980	10,430	11,091	11.4	207,136
West Virginia	5,681	3,101	4,155	4,456	4,437	4,124	-27.4	115,283
Wisconsin	8,249	3,058	3,948	4,590	4,725	5,944	-27.9	147,988
Wyoming	1,689	1,137	1,304	1,171	1,228	1,220	-27.8	29,501

Jurisdiction	1984	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	Percent Change 84–94	Cum. 71–94
American Samoa	14	0	0	6	0	17	21.4	560
Panama Canal Area	5	6	5	3	0	1	-80.0	200
Guam	107	78	94	0	0	161	50.5	2,801
Micronesia	36	0	32	3	183	205	469.4	1,009
Puerto Rico	10,345	8,574	8,947	7,859	6,880	6,299	-39.1	155,714
Virgin Islands	125	78	113	101	115	161	28.8	2,991
US+Terr.	**437,331**	**418,634**	**471,040**	**464,562**	**475,959**	**498,000**	**13.9**	**9,675,380**
Alberta	2,260	2,461	2,397	2,808	2,354	1,912	-15.4	31,184
British Columbia	3,158	2,550	3,258	3,727	3,591	3,213	1.7	72,990
Manitoba	1,153	1,535	926	1,168	1,130	837	-27.4	36,917
New Brunswick	933	1,457	1,274	1,244	1,217	1,016	8.9	21,734
Newfoundland	599	714	677	755	743	470	-21.5	14,963
Northwest Terr.	76	117	144	104	123	97	27.6	1,910
Nova Scotia	2,100	1,816	2,115	2,498	2,428	2,483	18.2	40,721
Prince Edward Is.	138	165	164	208	171	123	-10.9	5,401
Saskatchewan	2,510	1,729	1,808	2,130	1,677	1,512	-39.8	46,713
Yukon Territory	73	53	51	48	81	52	-28.8	1,109
Canada	**13,000**	**12,597**	**12,814**	**14,690**	**13,515**	**11,715**	**-9.9**	**273,642**
Program Total	**450,331**	**431,231**	**483,854**	**479,252**	**489,474**	**509,715**	**13.2**	**9,949,022**

TABLE 9

Credentials Issued, 1984, 1990–1994; Percent Change, 1984–1994; and Cumulative Credentials Issued Since 1971

★ More than half a million (509,715) GED credentials were awarded in 1994, a 13 percent increase over the number awarded a decade ago (450,331).

★ Since 1971, nearly 10 million people have earned GED credentials.

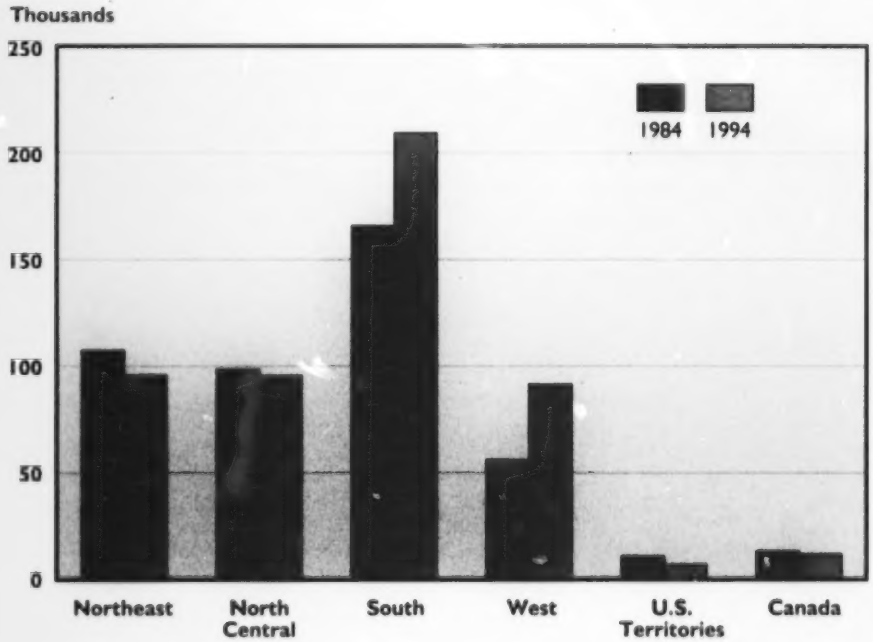


FIGURE 9

Changes in a Decade: Number of Credentials Issued in 1984 and in 1994, by Region

Source: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education

TABLE 10

Population of Adults Without High School Diplomas, GED Participation Rate, and GED Credentialing Rate, by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Population of Adults without Diplomas[1]	Number Completing Battery	Participation Rate (in percents)[2]	Number of Credentials Issued	Credentialing Rate (in percents)[3]
Alabama	936,269	13,816	1.5	8,477	0.9
Alaska	51,195	1,985	3.9	1,679	3.3
Arizona	579,369	13,435	2.3	10,619	1.8
Arkansas	549,931	8,311	1.5	6,794	1.2
California	5,327,621	48,049	0.9	38,680	0.7
Colorado	375,970	7,128	1.9	6,987	1.9
Connecticut	503,961	7,077	1.4	4,693	0.9
Delaware	107,443	1,424	1.3	1,042	1.0
District of Columbia	125,948	1,899	1.5	1,025	0.8
Florida	2,541,872	46,353	1.8	36,122	1.4
Georgia	1,329,996	27,511	2.1	21,200	1.6
Hawaii	152,820	2,105	1.4	1,389	0.9
Idaho	138,389	2,764	2.0	787	0.6
Illinois	1,937,684	28,635	1.5	17,798	0.9
Indiana	951,428	14,742	1.5	11,439	1.2
Iowa	380,196	5,490	1.4	5,525	1.5
Kansas	325,477	7,241	2.2	6,193	1.9
Kentucky	909,162	16,113	1.8	10,545	1.2
Louisana	905,263	10,242	1.1	8,292	0.9
Maine	184,979	2,488	1.3	2,536	1.4
Maryland	754,722	10,620	1.4	5,843	0.8
Massachussets	882,624	13,761	1.6	9,642	1.1
Michigan	1,515,421	20,388	1.3	13,612	0.9
Minnesota	529,532	7,699	1.5	6,270	1.2
Mississippi	610,713	10,724	1.8	6,594	1.1
Missouri	944,893	11,085	1.2	8,098	0.9
Montana	105,698	2,475	2.3	2,042	1.9
Nebraska	196,144	2,608	1.3	2,188	1.1
Nevada	195,739	4,595	2.3	3,704	1.9
New Hampshire	144,234	2,427	1.7	1,997	1.4
New Jersey	1,324,806	17,585	1.3	9,438	0.7
New Mexico	260,091	6,590	2.5	5,050	1.9
New York	3,301,373	61,458	1.9	36,789	1.1
North Carolina	1,416,966	15,552	1.1	13,186	0.9
North Dakota	97,028	890	0.9	856	0.9
Ohio	1,851,680	20,756	1.1	16,315	0.9
Oklahoma	560,140	9,306	1.7	6,882	1.2
Oregon	393,844	7,829	2.0	7,035	1.8
Pennsylvania	2,160,811	24,289	1.1	19,576	0.9
Rhode Island	203,614	3,407	1.7	1,827	0.9
South Carolina	763,897	7,535	1.0	5,062	0.7
South Dakota	106,575	1,322	1.2	1,072	1.0
Tennessee	1,144,588	18,458	1.6	11,767	1.0
Texas	3,299,572	70,840	2.1	59,888	1.8
Utah	160,799	4,547	2.8	869	0.5
Vermont	76,341	1,333	1.7	1,186	1.6
Virginia	1,099,302	16,359	1.5	10,167	0.9
Washington	583,563	12,139	2.1	11,091	1.9
West Virginia	432,738	5,932	1.4	4,124	1.0
Wisconsin	721,374	7,789	1.1	5,944	0.8
Wyoming	51,995	1,381	2.7	1,220	2.3

1. Population totals for the U.S. and its territories are based on 1990 U.S. Census data for persons ages 16 and older, out of school, without high school diplomas (unpublished document tabulated for the U.S. Department of Education by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1993). The numbers are estimates from a 20 percent sample of the U.S. population and are derived from the Summary Tape File 3 (STF3), 1990 Census of Population and Housing. Population totals for Canadian jurisdictions are based on 1991 Canadian Census data for persons ages 15 and older, out of school, without secondary level credentials or further training (Statistics Canada, 1991 Canada Census; Cat. No. 93-328, Table 5).
2. Participation rate is the number of persons completing the GED test battery divided by the population of out-of-school adults without secondary level (high school) credentials.
3. Credentialing rate is the number of persons issued GED credentials divided by the population of out-of-school adults without secondary level (high school) credentials.
4. N/A=Data not available.
5. Population of adults without diplomas reported for Micronesia includes persons in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the Republic of Palau. Census data were not available for the Republic of the Marshall Islands or for the Federated States of Micronesia.

Jurisdiction	Population of Adults without Diplomas[1]	Number Completing Battery	Participation Rate (in percents)[2]	Number of Credentials Issued	Credentialing Rate (in percents)[3]
American Samoa	11,364	30	0.3	17	0.1
Panama Canal Area	N/A*	1	N/A	1	N/A
Guam	21,688	202	0.9	161	0.7
Micronesia	14,975	400	2.7	205	1.4
Puerto Rico	1,241,864	12,580	1.0	6,299	0.5
Virgin Islands	27,962	293	1.0	161	0.6
US+Territories	**45,523,643**	**681,993**	**1.5**	**498,000**	**1.1**
Alberta	573,165	2,604	0.5	1,912	0.3
British Columbia	745,970	4,436	0.6	3,213	0.4
Manitoba	323,970	1,416	0.4	837	0.3
New Brunswick	218,190	1,676	0.8	1,016	0.5
Newfoundland	182,075	698	0.4	470	0.3
Northwest Territor	14,520	132	0.9	97	0.7
Nova Scotia	256,545	3,558	1.4	2,483	1.0
Prince Edward Island	36,590	187	0.5	123	0.3
Saskatchewan	289,740	2,301	0.8	1,512	0.5
Yukon Territory	4,595	72	1.6	52	1.1
Canada	**2,645,360**	**17,228**	**0.7**	**11,715**	**0.4**
Program Total	**48,169,003**	**710,666**	**1.5**	**509,715**	**1.1**

TABLE 10

Population of Adults Without High School Diplomas, GED Participation Rate, and GED Credentialing Rate, by Jurisdiction

- ★ In 1990, more than 45 million adults in the U.S. and Territories lacked a high school diploma.
- ★ Less than 2 percent of these adults completed GED Test batteries in 1994, and only 1 percent received high school equivalency credentials.
- ★ In 1994, five jurisdictions reached participation rates of at least 2.5 percent: Alaska (3.9 percent), Utah (2.8 percent), Wyoming (2.7 percent), Micronesia (2.7 percent), and New Mexico (2.5 percent).

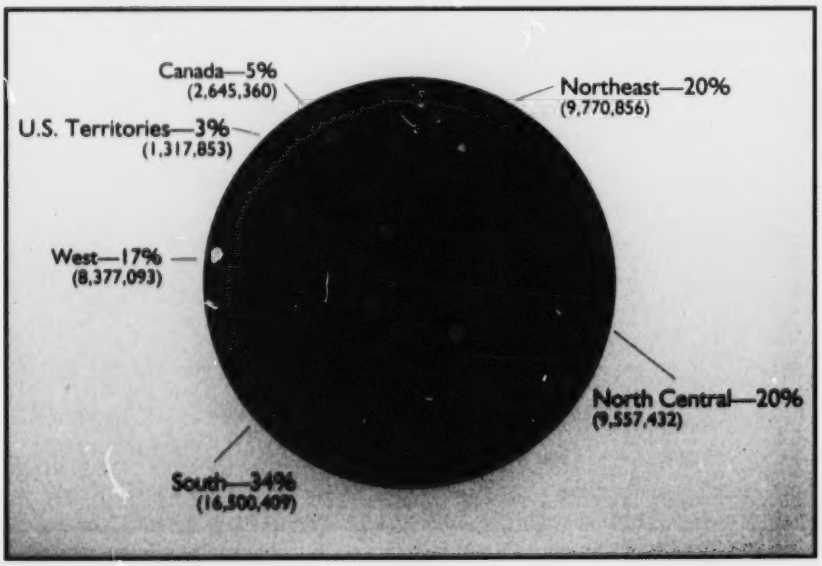


FIGURE 10

Percent (and Number) of Out-of-School Adults Without High School Diplomas, by Region

Source: U.S. Census, 1990, and Canada Census, 1991

TABLE 11

Trends in GED Testing, 1949–1994

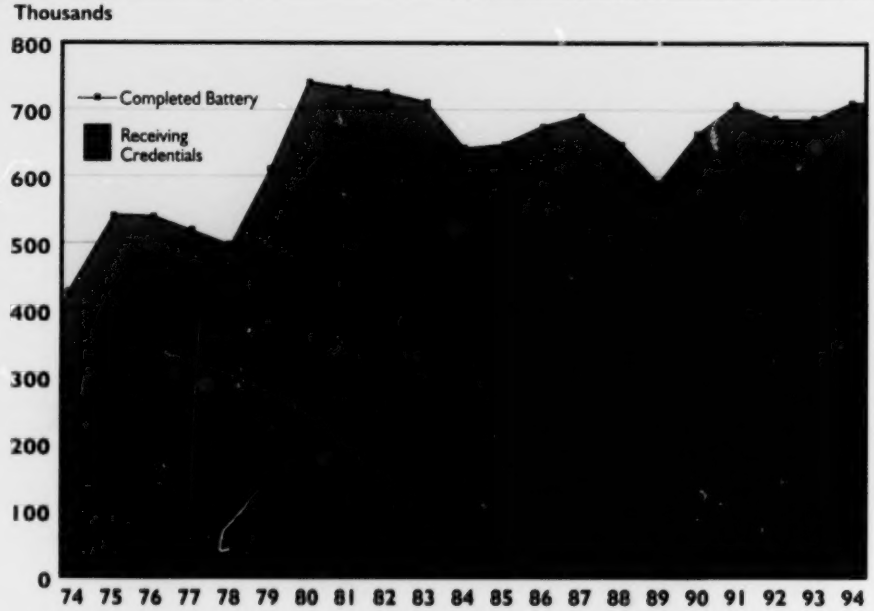
★ The number of people completing the battery in 1994 (710,666) represents the highest level since 1983 (711,946).

Year	Number of Official GED Test Centers	Number of People Completing Battery	Percentage Meeting Score Requirements	Average Age	Average Years of Schooling	Percent Planning Further Study	Number of Credentials Issued
1949–64	797[1]	N/A[2]	75.0[3]	29.0[4]	10.0[4]	34.0[4]	N/A
1965	**928**	**N/A**	**72.0**	**29.0**	**9.7**	**38.0**	**N/A**
1966	1,031	N/A	71.7	29.3	9.8	35.0	N/A
1967	1,194	N/A	70.0	29.5	9.7	36.0	N/A
1968	1,336	N/A	69.4	29.5	9.7	39.9	N/A
1969	1,566	N/A	71.7	29.4	9.7	37.3	N/A
1970	1,711	N/A	70.8	29.1	9.7	40.1	N/A
1971	1,858	N/A	68.7	28.0	9.8	41.2	231,558
1972	1,997	N/A	67.4	27.4	9.8	44.3	248,790
1973	2,135	N/A	68.2	25.1	9.8	42.0	256,905
1974	2,421	430,253	68.9	27.2	10.7	40.0	300,674
1975	**2,462**	**541,914**	**70.2**	**25.1**	**10.0**	**42.1**	**351,327**
1976	2,549	539,729	67.8	25.4	10.0	39.4	346,490
1977	2,704	517,847	69.7	25.0	10.0	37.8	342,828
1978	2,708	495,728	N/A	25.9	9.9	35.6	392,511
1979	2,799	608,229	68.4	25.3	10.0	40.8	445,426
1980	2,753	741,601	70.8	25.1	10.0	36.6	500,203
1981	2,900	732,229	72.1	25.1	9.9	46.1	513,549
1982	3,046	724,971	73.9	25.1	9.9	48.4	509,155
1983	3,009	711,946	73.1	25.4	9.8	48.6	490,329
1984	3,395	641,697	73.0	25.8	9.8	49.1	450,331
1985	**3,371**	**647,496**	**72.4**	**25.8**	**9.8**	**51.3**	**439,922[5]**
1986	3,243	674,430	72.6	26.5	9.9	54.8	451,294
1987	3,314	690,509	74.1	26.7	9.9	49.7	472,007
1988	3,450	651,247	72.3	26.7	9.9	47.5	435,318
1989	3,468	589,002	68.4	26.2	10.0	53.6	376,879
1990	3,316	662,789	69.9	26.5	9.9	56.5	431,231
1991	3,445	706,182	71.5	26.4	9.9	58.6[5]	483,854
1992	3,401	688,582	71.4	26.6	9.9	61.4	479,252
1993	3,250	685,304[5]	71.4	26.0	9.9	61.7[5]	489,474[5]
1994	**3,300**	**710,666**	**72.9**	**25.6**	**9.9**	**65.7**	**509,715**

1. Average number of centers for sixteen-year period
2. N/A=Data not available.
3. Average percentage for years 1954–1964.
4. Average for years 1958–1964.
5. This number has been revised since the report for that year.

FIGURE 11

Number of GED Candidates Receiving Credentials Compared with Total Number Completing the Test Battery, 1974–1994



Source: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education

TABLE 12

GED Passing Score Requirements[1]: Percent of High School Graduates Meeting GED Standard and Jurisdictions Requiring GED Standard

Minimum GED Score Standard[2]	Percent of H.S. Graduates Meeting Standard[3]	Jurisdictions Requiring GED Standard
U.S. + Territories		
Minimum 40 or Mean 45	75	Louisiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, Texas, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of the Marshall Islands
Minimum 40 or Mean 50	71	New Mexico, North Dakota
Minimum 35 and Mean 45	70	Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Connecticut, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsy'vania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Wyoming, Guam, Kwajalein, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands
Minimum 40	70	American Samoa
Minimum 40 and Mean 45	66	Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Maryland, Missouri, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Panama Canal Area, Republic of Palau
Minimum 40 and Mean 46	64	Wisconsin
42 on Test 1, 40 on Tests 2–4, 45 on Test 5, and Mean 45		New Jersey
Canada		
Minimum 40 and Mean 45	70	Newfoundland
Minimum 45	66	Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick (English and French), Northwest Territories, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, Yukon Territory

1. Jurisdictional requirements are described in the GED Examiner's Manual, Sections 3.8.3 and 3.8.5.
2. Each state, province, or territory that contracts to use the GED Tests establishes its own minimum score requirements. However, the Commission on Educational Credit and Credentials requires that such score requirements be set at a standard *no lower* than that which would result from requiring: a minimum standard score of 40 on each test in the battery *or* an average standard score of at least 45 on all tests in the battery. In the United States, this minimum standard of "Minimum 40 or Mean 45" was met by an estimated 75 percent of the 1987 high school norm group.
3. U.S. percentages are based on data from a national sample of graduating high school seniors who took all five GED Tests in the spring of 1987. The percentages reported from Canada are estimates based on the performance of Canadian seniors who took individual GED Tests during the spring of 1987 or the spring of 1988. These percentages were estimated using a conditional probability model.

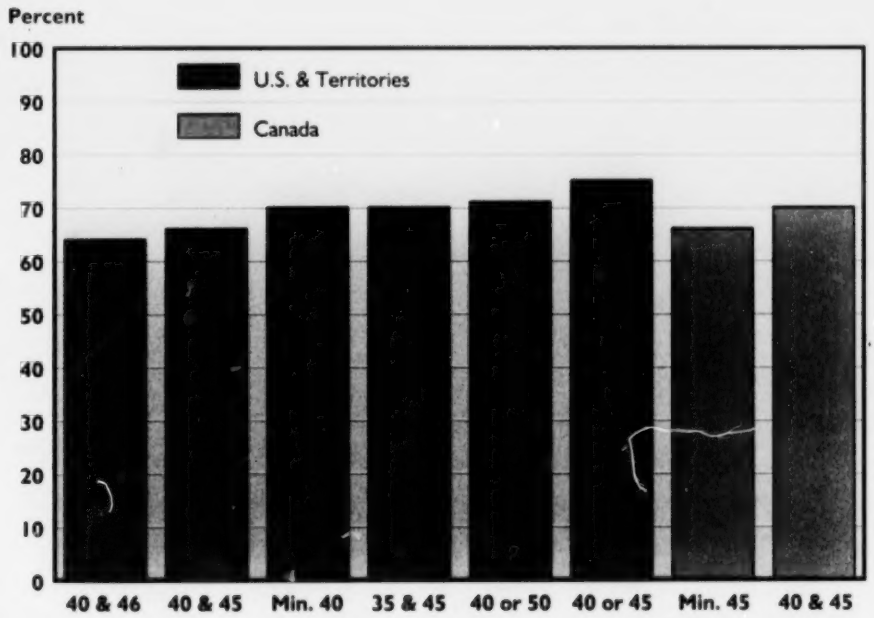


FIGURE 12

Percent of High School Graduates Meeting GED Passing Score Requirements, in U.S. and Territories, and in Canada

TABLE 13

Policies[1] for Issuing High School Equivalency Credentials Based on GED Tests, by Jurisdiction

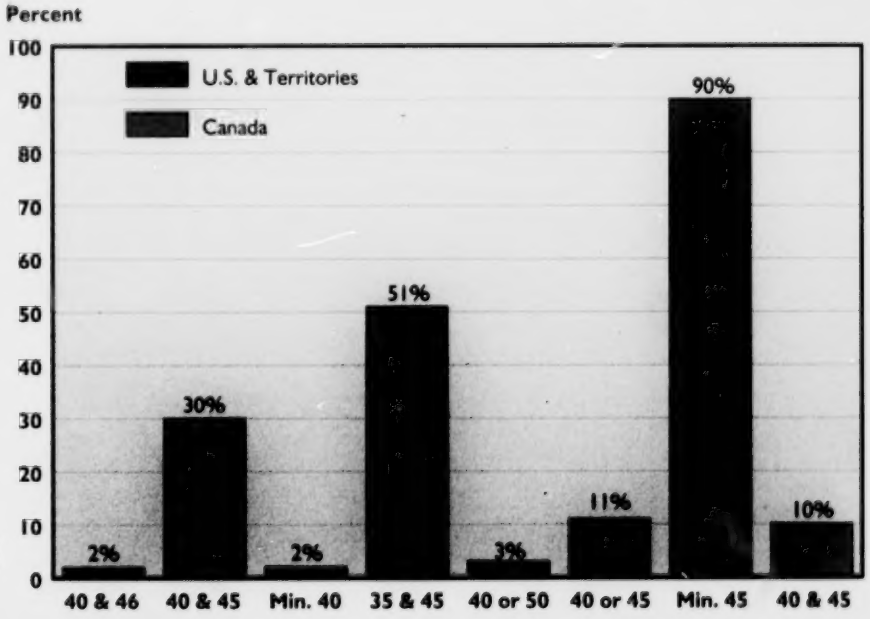
U.S. Jurisdictions	Minimum Scores[2]	Residency Requirements	Testing Fee Per Battery	Minimum Age For Testing	Minimum Age For Credential
Alabama	35 and 45	30 days	$25	18	18
Alaska	35 and 45	resident	$25 max.	18	18
Arizona	35 and 45	none	$25 max.	18	18
Arkansas	40 and 45	30 days	none	16	16
California	40 and 45	resident	varies	18	18
Colorado	40 and 45	resident	$25–$40	17	17
Connecticut	35 and 45	resident	over 20, $13[3]	17	17
Delaware	40 and 45	resident	$25	18	18
District of Columbia	40 and 45	resident	$20	18	18
Florida	40 and 45	resident	$25 max.	18	18
Georgia	35 and 45	none	$25	18	18
Hawaii	35 and 45	resident	$20	17	17
Idaho	40 and 45	resident	varies	18	18
Illinois	35 and 45	30 days	$15	18	18
Indiana	35 and 45	30 days	$18 max.	18	18
Iowa	35 and 45	none	$20	17	18
Kansas	35 and 45	resident	$30	18	18
Kentucky	35 and 45	resident	$25	16	16
Louisiana	40 or 45	resident	$20 max.	17	17
Maine	35 and 45	none	none	18	18
Maryland	40 and 45	90 days	$18	16	16
Massachusetts	35 and 45	resident	$40 max.	19	19
Michigan	35 and 45	30 days	varies	18	18
Minnesota	35 and 45	resident	$15-$40	19	19
Mississippi	40 or 45	30 days	$20	17	17
Missouri	40 and 45	resident	$20 max.	18	18
Montana	35 and 45	resident	$18	17	17
Nebraska	40 or 45	30 days	$20-$30	16	18
Nevada	35 and 45	resident	$25	17	17
New Hampshire	35 and 45	resident	$30	18	18
New Jersey	see requirement[4]	none	$25	16	16
New Mexico	40 or 50	resident	$45 max.	18	18
New York	40 and 45	30 days	$25	19	19
North Carolina	35 and 45	resident	$7.50	16	16
North Dakota	40 or 50	30 days	varies	18	18
Ohio	35 and 45	resident	$30	19	19
Oklahoma	40 and 45	resident	varies	18	18
Oregon	40 and 45	resident	varies	18	18
Pennsylvania	35 and 45	resident	varies	18	18
Rhode Island	35 and 45	none	$15	18	18
South Carolina	35 and 45	resident	$15	17	17
South Dakota	40 and 45	resident	$20 max.	18	18
Tennessee	35 and 45	resident	varies	18	18
Texas	40 or 45	resident	varies	18	18
Utah	40 and 45	resident	varies	18	18
Vermont	35 and 45	resident	$25	16	16
Virginia	35 and 45	resident	$25	18	18
Washington	40 and 45	resident	$25	19	19
West Virginia	40 and 45	30 days	varies	18	18
Wisconsin	40 and 46	10 days	varies	18.5	18.5
Wyoming	35 and 45	resident	varies	18	18

1. See jurisdictional requirements in GED Examiner's Manual for exceptions, limitations, and additional fees.
2. Minimum scores of 35 and 45 mean a person must score at least 35 on each test and achieve an average of 45 on the entire battery.
3. Otherwise, free
4. N.J. = 42 on Test 1, 40 on Tests 2–4 and 45 on Test 5, and a total score of 225.
5. Please note: Micronesia is an independent country.

Other Jurisdictions	Minimum Scores[2]	Residency Requirments	Testing Fee Per Battery	Minimum Age For Testing	Minimum Age For Credential
US+Territories					
American Samoa	40 each test	resident	$20	17	17
Panama Canal Area	40 and 45	resident	$38	17	17
Guam	35 and 45	resident	$10	16	18
Kwajalein Island	35 and 45	resident	$27.50	18	18
Northern Mariana Is.	40 or 45	45 days	$25	16	18
Marshall Islands	40 or 45	30 days	$7.50	17	17
Micronesia[5]	40 or 45	resident	$7.50	17	17
Republic of Palau	40 and 45		$10	16	16
Puerto Rico	35 and 45	resident	no charge	18	18
Virgin Islands	35 and 45	90 days	$20	17	18
Canada					
Alberta	45 each test	none	$50	18	18
British Columbia	45 each test	resident	$40	19	19
Manitoba	45 each test	none	$45	19	19
New Brunswick	45 each test	none	$10	19	19
Newfoundland	40 and 45	resident	none	19	19
Northwest Terr.	45 each test	6 months	$20	18	18
Nova Scotia	45 each test	none	$20	19	19
Prince Edward Is.	45 each test	resident	$20	19	19
Saskatchewan	45 each test	resident	$25	19	19
Yukon Territory	45 each test	resident	$25	19	19

TABLE 13

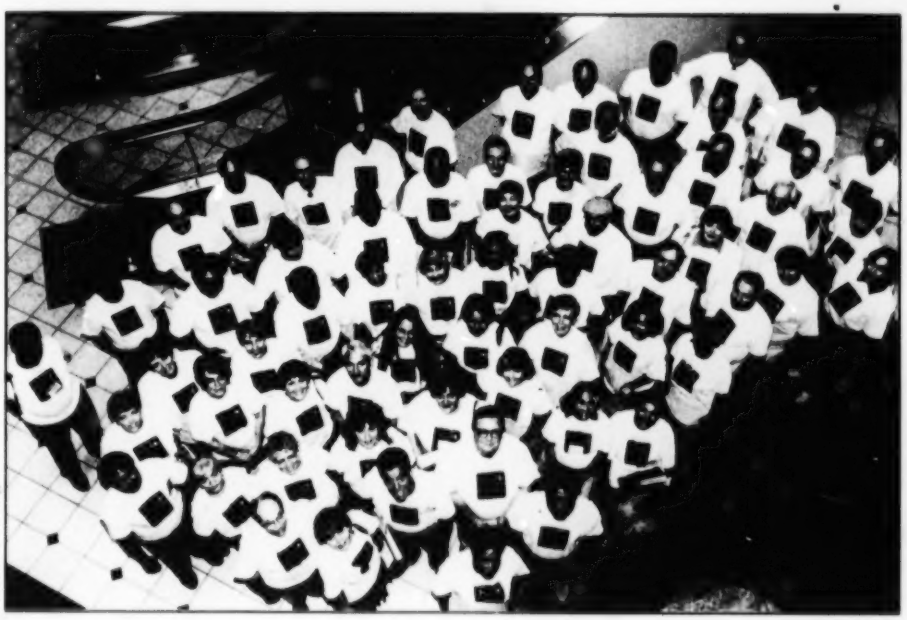
Policies[1] for Issuing High School Equivalency Credentials Based on GED Tests, by Jurisdiction



GED FIGURE 13

Percent of Jurisdictions By Minimum GED Score Requirements, in U.S. and Territories and in Canada

The GED Administrators



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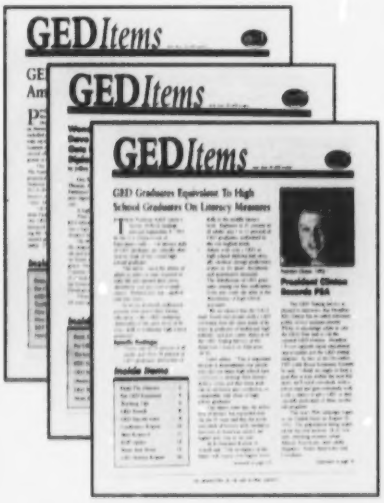
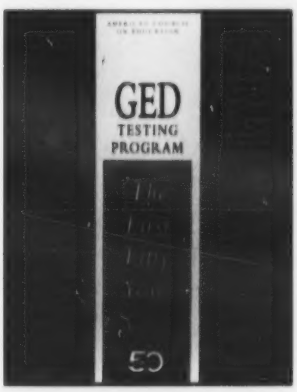
GED Publications





General Publications

Who Took the GED? GED 1994 Statistical Report. Annual statistics about who took the GED Tests during the calendar year 1994. Contains testing and high school credentialing information from participating jurisdictions in the United States, U.S. Territories, and Canada, as well as overseas and in the military. **(Order #25-0794; $20.00)**

The GED Annual Statistical Reports. Back issues of the yearly GED statistical reports for 1958–1993. **(Order #25-0758-#25-0793; $15.00 per back issue)**

Information Bulletin on the Tests of General Educational Development. A 16-page booklet with information about the GED Tests, including sample test questions and where to call for information about testing locally. **(Order #25-0605; Free)**

GED Test Accommodations for Candidates with Specific Learning Disabilities. **(Order #25-1006; $1.00)**

GED Items. The bimonthly newsletter of the GED Testing Service. **(Order #25-0401; Free)**

Examiner's Manual for the Tests of General Educational Development. Policies and procedures of the GED Testing Program. (1993) **(Order #25-1001; $15.00)**

The Tests of General Educational Development Technical Manual. Current technical information for the 1988 GED Tests. The information in this manual is intended for those who select or evaluate tests, interpret scores, or use GED Test results to make educational decisions. (1993) **(Order #25-1203; $20.00)**

"The Canadianization of the GED": The History and Development of the General Educational Development Testing Program in Canada. (GEDTS Occasional Paper No. 1, 1987) **(Order #25-1206; $5.00)**

The GED Testing Program: The First Fifty Years. (1992) Available on request. **(Order #25-0608; Free)**

Research Studies

GED Profiles: Adults in Transition (1990–94). Seven research reports based on the 1989 National Candidate Study and the 1989 GED Test Performance Study. These reports address schooling, employment, reasons for dropping out of school, and test performance of adults who take the GED Tests. **(Order #25-0706; $55.00 for Set)**

GED Profiles: Adults in Transition. Seven research reports **($10.00 each):**

1. GED Candidates: A Decade of Change (1990) **(Order #25-0707 Free Introductory Issue)**

2. Schooling, Study, and Academic Goals: The Education of GED Candidates (1991) **(Order #25-0708)**

3. GED Candidates in the Workforce: Employed and Employable (1991) **(Order #25-0709)**

4. Why Did They Drop Out? Reasons GED Candidates Give For Leaving School (1991) **(Order #25-0710)**

5. GED Test Performance of Adult Examinees and High School Seniors (1992) **(Order #25-0711)**

6. The Gender Gap: Women and Men Who Take the GED Tests (1993) **(Order #25-0712)**

7. GED Candidates: Does Age Make a Difference? (1994) **(Order #25-0713)**

GED Candidates in Canada: A Report on the 1992 Canadian Candidate Survey. (1994) This report addresses demographic background characteristics, schooling and study experiences, employment experiences, and academic and employment goals of adults who take the GED Tests in Canada. **(Order #25-0714; $15.00)**

Outcomes of GED Graduation: An Annotated Bibliography of Research Reports (1992). Annotated bibliography of educational and economic outcomes research. **(Order #25-1202; $5.00)**

Does the Key Fit the Lock? A Review of Research on GED Recipients in Community Colleges (1993). This analytical review of the literature examines the educational experiences of GED recipients in 2-year colleges. **(Order #25-0801; $5.00)**

Relationship of the GED Tests to Skills Needed in the Workplace (1991). Prepared for the GED Testing Service by Pelavin Associates, Inc. **(Order #25-1204; $5.00)**

After the GED Tests: Postsecondary Education Enrollment Patterns and Perceptions of GED Examinees (GEDTS Research Studies, No. 5, 1983). Reports on the educational activities of a national sample of examinees during the twenty-four months after taking the tests. **(Order #25-1209; $5.00)**

After the GED Tests: Employment and Training Activities of GED Examinees (GEDTS Research Studies, No. 4, 1982). Reports on a national sample of GED examinees during the eighteen months after taking the GED Tests. **(Order #25-1210; $5.00)**

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This is a partial list of available publications. For a complete listing, call the GED Testing Fulfillment Service at (301) 604-9073.

GEDTS Publications Available from Other Sources

Official Teacher's Guide to the Tests of General Educational Development **(1987). Sample items, examinee performance data, and teaching suggestions are included for each section of the tests. Available from Contemporary Books, Inc., 180 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago IL 60601. (800) 621-1918.**

Official GED Practice Tests and Teachers' Manual **(1991). Half-length and full-length tests, comparable in content, difficulty and format to the GED Tests. Materials are available in English-language (U.S. and Canadian editions), Spanish-language, French-language, audiocassette, and large print editions. Available from Steck-Vaughn Co., P.O. Box 26015, Austin TX 78755. (800) 531-5015, FAX (512) 343-6854. In Canada (416) 513-6966, FAX (416) 513-6977.**

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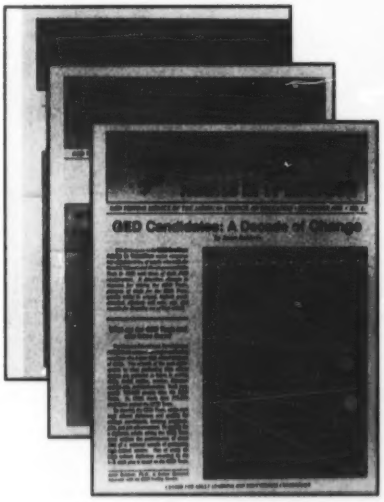

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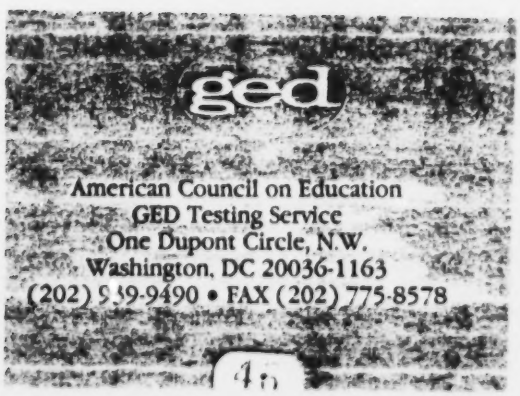

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